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ABSTRACT

This volume is a collection of bibliographies designed as a basic professional reference library for teachers of the five modern foreign languages most commonly taught in the United States. After a general reading list, the bibliographies are divided according to the language they deal with: (1) French, by Andre Martinet and Stanley Lampach; (2) German, by Herbert L. Kufner and William G. Moulton; (3) Italian, by Frederick B. Agard and Robert J. Di Pietro; (4) Russian: Edward Stankiewicz and Dean S. Worth; and (5) Spanish, by William A. Stewart. Virtually all of the entries are annotated. A wide variety of topics are dealt with, including bibliographies, contrastive studies, dialectology, grammatical studies, historical treatments, lexical studies, orthography, pedagogical materials, phonetics, phonology, semantics, statistical works, stylistics and syntax. (Author/RM)

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LINGUISTIC READING LISTS

FOR TEACHERS OF MODERN LANGUAGES

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

RUSSIAN

SPANISH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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LINGUISTIC READING LISTS

FOR TEACHERS OF MODERN LANGUAGES

Washington D.C. 1963

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Foreword

In July 1959 the Center for Applied Linguistics began a project of contrastive structure studies, which had teams of linguists working out contrastive analyses of the similarities and differences between English and the five modern foreign languages most commonly taught in the United States: French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish. The purpose of the project, which was carried out through a contract with the United States Office of Education under the provisions of the National Defense Education Act, was to provide information of use to language teachers and to writers of language textbooks. The volumes resulting from the project are appearing in the Contrastive Structure Series published by the University of Chicago Press.

One of the tasks undertaken early in this project was the compilation of a series of bibliographies. For each of the five languages a team of linguists was asked the following question: If a teacher of this language in the United States should wish to have a basic professional reference library, what books and articles would you as linguists recommend? The list was to be limited to about a hundred carefully annotated items, but there was no restriction on the content of the works. They could, for example, be descriptive linguistic studies, standard dictionaries, studies in historical linguistics, sample textbooks; they could be very general background works or highly specialized studies. The recommendation of the items included in the bibliography was in no way intended to replace or exclude items in a teacher's working library which might be recommended by specialists in literature, civilization, history, psychology, or the like: the works were to be simply those that the linguists would recommend.

As the linguists began to draft their lists it became clear that a number of general works on linguistics or language study would be duplicated on the various lists and it was decided to omit these, except for special cases, and to prepare a short general bibliography. It also became clear that the various compilers would prefer different forms of presentation of the list. At a conference on the project held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the summer of 1960 a few general guidelines were adopted to bring about at least a minimum of similarity in appearance. Even so, no thorough-going attempt at uniformity was made, in part because the users of these bibliographies would usually be expected to read only the general list and one of the language lists.

Mimeographed preliminary versions of the French, German, Italian, and Spanish bibliographies had all been issued by January 1961, and they were distributed in a limited way to linguists and language teachers in that form. The French, German, and Italian ones were prepared by the linguists working on those languages in the contrastive studies project: Martinet and Lampach for French, Moulton and Kufner for German, and Agard and Di Pietro for Italian. The preliminary version of the Spanish one was done by Mrs. Grace Stovall Mancill. Some additional work on the Spanish list was done later by Mrs. Carmen Pella. In September 1961 the mimeographed version of the Russian one appeared, compiled by Stankiewicz and Worth.

The last step in the compilation of the lists was the fairly thorough editing of all five by Ferguson and Stewart. Items were added and dropped, with the approval of the original authors, and the Spanish list was reworked quite completely by Stewart. The final preparation of these manuscripts for publication was carried out by Frank A. Rice.

C.A.F.
W.A.S.

Subject Designations

Appearing in some of the bibliographies in addition to the annotation are subject words indicating the primary field or utility of an item. These words and their abbreviations are the following.

BIBL	bibliography
CONTR	contrastive study
DIAL	work on dialectology
GRAM	grammatical study
HIST	historical treatment
LEX	lexical study, e.g. dictionary, word list
ORTH	work dealing with orthographic system
PED	pedagogical work, e.g. textbook
PHON	work dealing with phonetics or phonology
SEM	semantic study
STAT	statistical treatment or frequency list
STYLE	work dealing with stylistics
SYNT	work dealing with syntax

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GENERAL READING LIST

The items listed here are books and articles which linguists would recommend for the professional library of any language teacher. The list was limited to thirty items, and they are arranged alphabetically by author under two headings, linguistics and English. The annotations for many of the items are taken from Sirarpi Ohannessian, *Interim Bibliography on the Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages* (Washington, D.C., Center for Applied Linguistics, 1960), and the other annotations are similar in form to those.

No items on language teaching methodology or related kinds of background material are included. For orientation in these fields the teacher may consult Mary J. Ollmann, *MLA Selective List of Materials* (New York, Modern Language Association, 1962), or the bibliography included in Karp, O'Connor, and Robinett, *Principles and Methods of Teaching a Second Language . . . Instructor's Manual* (Washington, D.C., Center for Applied Linguistics, 1963).

For general bibliographical coverage in the field of linguistics the two principal tools are the annual *Linguistic Bibliography* published by the Permanent International Committee of Linguists (Spectrum Publishers, Utrecht/Antwerp) and the "Annual Bibliography" of the Modern Language Association of America which appears in the May issue of *PMLA*. An unannotated listing of contrastive studies is available in W. W. Gage *Contrastive Studies in Linguistics* (Washington, D.C., Center for Applied Linguistics, 1961).

The most important periodicals in linguistics published in America are *Language*, the journal of the Linguistic Society of America, and *Word*, published by the Linguistic Circle of New York. *Language Learning*, published at the University of Michigan, is devoted to applied linguistics, but most of its articles are related to the teaching of English as a foreign language.

LINGUISTICS

Bloch, Bernard and Trager, George L. *Outline of Linguistic Analysis.* Baltimore: Waverly Press, 1942. 82 pp.

A concise introduction to the basic analytic techniques of descriptive linguistics.

Bloomfield, Leonard. *Language.* New York: Holt, 1933. ix + 564 pp.

The classic text on language by one of the founders of modern linguistic science in the United States. Although recent developments go beyond it, most American works since its time have been based on it.

Carroll, John B. *The Study of Language: A Survey of Linguistics and Related Disciplines in America.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1953. xi + 289 pp.

A thorough and comprehensive survey of different approaches to the study of language, with the emphasis on linguistic science. The chapter "Language and Education" has a great deal of information on applied linguistics and psycholinguistics, as well as linguistic problems in educational measurement.

Elson, Benjamin and Pickett, Velma. *An Introduction to Morphology and Syntax.* Santa Ana, California: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1962. 167 pp.

A beginning textbook in grammatical analysis, intended to prepare the student to "begin with confidence the analysis of a hitherto uninvestigated language." It is based on the tagmemic approach to grammatical theory developed by K. L. Pike and his associates. There is a separate *Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax* by W. R. Merrifield and others (Santa Ana, 1962) which provides problems for analysis.

Gleason, Henry A., Jr. *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics.* Rev. ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1961. viii + 503 pp.

A new edition of a book widely used as an introductory text in colleges and universities in the United States. There is a separate *Workbook in Descriptive Linguistics* to teach analytic procedures; it contains a graded set of problems for various languages, including English.

Hall, Robert A. *Linguistics and Your Language.* New York: Doubleday & Co., 1960. 265 pp. Paper. Rev. ed. of *Leave Your Language Alone* (Ithaca, 1950).

Parts II and III of this book provide a simple, straight-forward introduction to the principles and findings of linguistic science. The rest of the book presents the author's case against normative attitudes toward language.

Hockett, Charles F. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. New York: Macmillan, 1958. 621 pp.

An introductory course in linguistics by a well-known linguist. Covers most aspects of the field.

Joos, Martin. *Readings in Linguistics: The Development of Descriptive Linguistics in America since 1925*. 2nd ed. New York: ACLS, 1958. [viii] + [422] pp.

A collection of forty-three articles chosen to represent the development of descriptive linguistics in America during the three decades after Sapir's article "Sound Patterns in Language." Comments by the editor.

Lado, Robert. *Linguistics Across Cultures: Applied Linguistics for Language Teachers*. Ann Arbor: Univ. of Mich. Press, 1957. 141 pp.

Written in non-technical language, this book demonstrates the role that descriptive linguistics can play in practical language teaching. It deals with the comparison of sound systems, grammatical structures and vocabulary systems and points out values of contrastive studies.

Lehmann, Winfred P. *Historical Linguistics: An Introduction*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1962. xiii + 297 pp.

A textbook for a beginning course in historical linguistics. Covers general principles, procedures of gathering and analyzing material, and description of the processes of linguistic change. There is a separate workbook, *Exercises*, with supplementary discussions and problems.

Moulton, William G. "Linguistics and Language Teaching in the United States—1940-1960." (Offprint from *Trends in European and American Linguistics*, ed. C. Mohrmann, A. Sommerfelt, and J. Whatmough, pp. 82-109. Utrecht: Spectrum). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962.

A brief but highly informative account of the developments in language teaching in the United States as affected by the work of linguistic scientists.

———. "Applied Linguistics in the Classroom," *PMLA* 76.1-6 (May, 1961).

An address given at the MLA meeting December 1960. A cogent survey of the main potential contributions of linguistics to language teachers.

Pedersen, Holger. *Linguistic Science in the Nineteenth Century*. Translated by John Spargo. Cambridge, 1931. Repr. in paperback as *Discovery of Language* (Bloomington, 1962). [vi] + 360 pp.

A very readable account of the development of historical linguistics.

Pike, Kenneth L. *Phonemics: a Technique for Reducing Languages to Writing.* Ann Arbor, Michigan: Univ. of Mich. Press, 1947. xx + 254 pp.

The most widely used textbook in phonology. Designed to prepare the student to undertake the phonological analysis of a language not yet described.

Sapir, Edward. *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech.* New York: Harcourt, Brace. ix + 242 pp. Paper. Orig. ed. 1921.

Reprint of a classic in the study of language phenomena. It is outdated in part, but still full of important insights into the nature of language.

Smalley, William A. *Manual of Articulatory Phonetics.* Tarrytown, N.Y.: Division of Foreign Missions, NCCC, 1961 and 1962. 2 vols. 489 pp.

Textbook for a course in practical phonetics for beginning students. Thorough coverage of phonetics arranged in thirty-three class-hour "lessons"; drills and supplementary material. Sets of accompanying tapes available for purchase.

Wise, Claude Merton. *Applied Phonetics.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1957. xii + 546 pp.

Contains a presentation of the general principles of speech production and phonetics. Although primarily intended "to apply phonetic symbols and nomenclature to the description of the principal varieties of English," it also treats a number of other European languages.

ENGLISH

Allen, Harold B. (ed.) *Readings in Applied English Linguistics.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1958. viii + 428 pp.

A collection of sixty-five short articles selected for college students majoring in English or preparing to become teachers of English. The articles cover a wide range of topics, and were mostly written between 1953 and 1956.

Baugh, Albert C. *A History of the English Language.* 2nd ed. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1957. xiii + 506 pp.

This book presents the historical development of English sounds, grammar, and vocabulary from Old English times to the present, with information on the history of the English-speaking world as it affected the language.

Bronstein, Arthur J. *The Pronunciation of American English; an Introduction to Phonetics.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1960. xvi + 320 pp.

General introduction to the sound system of American English, with background in general phonetics, presentation of alternative analyses, and treatment of major dialect differences. Each chapter lists "Sources for further study."

Francis, W. Nelson. *The Structure of American English*. New York: The Ronald Press, 1958. vii + 614 pp.

A grammar of English based on modern descriptive linguistics, intended for American college students. Includes a chapter on American dialects by Raven I. McDavid, Jr. and a chapter on graphics. Glossary of technical terms and bibliography.

Fries, Charles C. *The Structure of English: An Introduction to the Construction of English Sentences*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1952. ix + 304 pp.

A descriptive analysis of the grammatical structure of the English sentence, it is based on recorded conversations and uses an approach quite different from traditional grammar.

Kenyon, John Samuel and Knott, Thomas Albert. *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English*. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co., 1953. lvi + 484 pp.

A dictionary of American English comparable to Daniel Jones's *English Pronouncing Dictionary for British English*. The "cultivated colloquial" pronunciation is represented in a slightly modified form of the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association. Gives considerable indication of regional differences in educated usage.

Long, Ralph B. *The Sentence and Its Parts: A Grammar of Contemporary English*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1961. [4] + 528 pp.

Carefully organized, comprehensive presentation of the salient features of English grammar, in general moving from large-scale constructions to smaller ones. Deals mainly with written English but attention is also given to sound system and spoken forms, and the relation between written and spoken forms. Discusses levels of acceptable usage.

Quirk, Randolph. *The Use of English*. With supplements by A. C. Gimson and Jeremy Warburg. London: Longmans, Green, 1962. viii + 333 pp.

Good introduction, from a linguistic point of view, to the variety and range of English in use and the characteristics of standard English. The observations are based in part on preliminary results of a survey of English usage being conducted by Professor Quirk.

Strang, Barbara M. H. *Modern English Structure*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1962. x + 201 pp.

An introductory textbook on English intended to be "useful to elementary students without offending the standards of professional linguistics." Eclectic in approach, it covers the phonology and grammar of English with special reference to standard British English.

Trager, George L. and Smith, Henry Lee, Jr. *An Outline of English Structure*. 2nd printing. (Studies in Linguistics: Occasional Papers, 3.) Washington, D.C.: ACLS, 1956. 92 pp.

Important analysis of English structure, especially phonology and morphology, on which much that has appeared since has been based. The material is highly condensed and technical.

Zandvoort, R. W. *A Handbook of English Grammar*. London: Longmans, Green, 1957. xii + 351 pp.

Convenient compendium of clear, precise information on present-day English grammar, methodically presented, with traditional approach. No section on sounds, but transcription is occasionally used. This is the revised, unilingual edition of a standard grammar first published for Dutch students.

ANDRE MARTINET & STANLEY LAMPACH

French

Served by a centuries-old international prestige and by a rich literary tradition, the French language has been, and remains today, for a great number of scholars, both French and non-French, a preferred object of learned research and study. However, most of those works which have relevance for linguistics, even those written recently, tend to remain within the framework of the French grammatical traditions, inherited mainly from the Greek and Latin grammarians. This traditional approach has concerned itself almost entirely with literary French (or has mixed inconsiderately the written and the spoken media), and has often confused descriptive grammar with normative grammar. In the domain of pronunciation, the tendency has been, with few exceptions, an orthoepic one; the primary aim has been to propose a "correct" pronunciation rather than to present a description of the way native French speakers actually pronounce their language.

Relatively few attempts have been made, as yet, to apply the theories and practices of modern linguistics to the analysis of French. The most numerous and most successful efforts in this direction have been in the study of the sounds of French where the application of phonemic (phonological) principles have regenerated this subject matter. Much remains yet to be done, particularly in the field of grammar. The task, however, is not an easy one; French is a difficult language to describe; it seems to have a less transparent, well-defined structure than most of the languages which have been analyzed according to modern linguistic techniques, and to further complicate the analysis, the written and the spoken languages are in many respects quite different. Up to the present time, no general description of French, whether conceived according to tradition or to modern linguistic principles, has proven entirely satisfactory. The French language stands as a challenge and a test for modern linguists and their methods.

This bibliography includes works based on widely differing conceptions of linguistics, both modern and traditional. Containing only about 100 entries, it cannot pretend to be in any way complete.

The criteria for choosing those works which do appear are of several kinds. Generally, an attempt has been made to select the most reliable and the most helpful works dealing with a given subject matter, and, especially, those which offer the most useful and most profound insights into various given points of French grammar or phonology. Elementary and introductory works have been chosen on the basis of their scope, their clarity and their utility as introductions to the more learned and technical works cited. On the other hand, several categories of works have generally been excluded from this bibliography: impressionist and intuitive approaches to the French language; works, even well known, that have been entirely superseded by more recent studies; works, both recent and old, whose premises or findings are too hypothetical or too controversial to be readily utilized in the field of applied linguistics; exceptions have been made, however, when such works constitute important repertories of examples and illustrations.

The bibliography is divided into eleven sections:

1. Bibliographies
2. General works, structural sketches, reference grammars
2.1. General works on language and linguistics
2.2. General works dealing with French
2.21. Historically oriented works
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2.222. Normative and school grammars
3. Journals
3.1. Journals dealing with Romance linguistics
3.2. Journals devoted to the study of French
4. Dictionaries
4.1. French: monolingual
4.2. Dictionaries of synonyms, thesauruses
4.3. Etymological dictionaries
4.4. Bilingual dictionaries: French-English and English-French
4.5. Miscellaneous
5. Phonetics and phonology (phonemics)
5.1. General works
5.2. Works dealing with French
6. Grammar (morphology, syntax)
7. Word-formation, lexicon
8. Stylistics
9. Dialectology
10. Historical studies
11. Contrastive studies
Index of authors

SYMBOLS

* Works especially recommended

(B) Following the title indicates that the work in question contains useful or important bibliographical material.

1. Bibliographies

Dauzat, Albert. *Où en sont les études de français.* Paris: D'Artrey, 1935, with a bibliographical supplement 1935-1948. 344, 32 pp.

A manual and critical bibliography combined, which attempts to summarize and appraise (in the year 1935) the state of French language study. Some parts are outdated today, but it remains an easy-to-read introductory text.

* Wagner, R.-Léon. *Introduction à la linguistique française.* Geneva-Lille: Droz-Giard, 1947 (Second printing 1955, without introduction. 88 pp.)

* ———. *Supplément bibliographique à l'introduction à la linguistique française.* Geneva-Lille: Droz-Giard, 1955. 71 pp.

A selected, partially annotated (the *Introduction* only) bibliography listing exclusively works dealing with the French language. The entries include manuals, reference works and dictionaries as well as books and articles of a more technical kind dealing with questions of phonetics, phonemics, grammar, lexicon and style in both modern French and in the older stages of the language. Although the author's evaluations are rather reserved with respect to modern linguistics, this rich bibliography is an excellent starting point for serious research into the French language. The entries do not go beyond 1953.

Other sources of bibliography:

1. The book review sections and indexes of periodical journals dealing with general linguistics, with Romance languages and with French:
2. Catalogues of important booksellers, for example: Stechert-Hafner, New York; Blackwell, Oxford, England *(European Philology, French Language and Literature);* International University Booksellers, London *(Modern European Philology, French Language and Literature).*
3. Bibliographies contained in books and articles. The works listed in this bibliography that furnish useful bibliographical material are marked by the letter (B).

2. General works, structural sketches, reference grammars

2.1. General works on language and linguistics

Among the numerous introductions to linguistic studies, only three are listed here. They receive mention because (1) written first and foremost for French readers, they present a wealth of illustrations borrowed from French, or (2) have exerted a lasting influence on those who have been concerned with teaching and analyzing French.

Saussure, Ferdinand de. *Cours de linguistique générale*. Paris: Payot, 1955 (5th edition). 331 pp. English translation by Wade Baskin, under the title *Course in General Linguistics*, New York, Philosophical Library, 1959. xvi, 250 pp.

The principal theoretical source of the various contemporary schools of structural linguistics, particularly the European, this work has been decisive for the orientation of modern linguistics. Although written in non-technical language, the meanings and implications of this text are not always easy to grasp for the non-specialist.. For an excellent exegesis of this work, see: Wells, Rulon S., "De Saussure's System of Linguistics," *Word* 3.1-31 (1947), (= *Readings in Linguistics*, Washington, D. C., 1957. p. 1-18).

Vendryès, Joseph. *Le langage*. Paris: Albin Michel, 1923. xxviii, 461 pp. (B) English translation by Paul Radin, *Language*, London and New York, 1925.

A general introduction to language based on the linguistic doctrines of the French School whose leading figure was Antoine Meillet, a disciple of Saussure. This work belongs to the pre-structuralist era but represents positions still held by many French linguists. Clearly written and intended for a wide public, this book is not difficult reading.

Martinet, André. *Eléments de linguistique générale*. Paris: Armand Colin, 1960. 224 pp.

A general introduction to modern structural linguistics. Written for students and the cultivated public, as well as for linguists. Many illustrations are taken from French.

2.2. General works dealing with French

The works listed are of two general types: (1) Historically oriented works which trace the evolution of the French language in order to show how the present-day language came to be, and (2) Works which treat of modern French from a descriptive point of view. Some works combine these two points of view.

2.21. Historically oriented works

Brunot, Ferdinand. *Histoire de la langue française des origines à 1900*. Paris: A. Colin, 1905 ff. (13 volumes published to date; the last three, on the language of the 19th century, are from the pen of Charles Bruneau.)

A comprehensive history of the French language studied against the background of the political and social history of France, this work is by far the most detailed and the most complete of the histories of the French language. The volumes by Charles Bruneau have a much narrower scope; they deal almost exclusively with 19th century literary language and style.

Cohen, Marcel. *Histoire d'une langue, le français*. Paris: 1947. 384 pp. (B)

A history of the French language for the general reading public. The social and the linguistic phenomena are intimately combined in this presentation.

Ewert, Alfred. *The French Language*. 2nd ed. London: 1949. xii, 437 pp.

A history of the French language for the non-specialist. The views presented are largely the traditionally accepted ones.

Vossler, Karl. *Frankreichs Kultur und Sprache*. 2nd ed. Heidelberg: 1929. viii, 410 pp. Translated into French by Alphonse Juilland, as *Culture et langue de la France*, Paris, 1953. 344 pp.

A leading proponent of the "idealistic" school of linguistics attempts to explain in terms of his conceptions the evolution of the French language. The explanations are social, political, historical and psychological in character. Outdated with respect to modern structural linguistics.

* Wartburg, Walther von. *Evolution et structure de la langue française*. Bern: Francke, 1946 (2nd edition, 1950). viii, 317 pp.

A non-technical history of the evolution of the French language by a well-known Romance scholar. The chapters dealing with Old French are particularly recommended: those dealing with the more recent periods of French have a more debatable character.

2.22. Descriptions of Modern French

In most of these studies the written and the spoken language are not separated, although there exist many differences—morphological, syntactical, and stylistic—between the two.

2.221. Scientific descriptions

Bally, Charles. *Linguistique générale, linguistique française*. 3rd ed. Bern: Francke, 1950. 440 pp. (B)

Bally, one of Saussure's direct disciples, undertakes, within a Saussurean framework, to describe the characteristics of the French language of today. In order better to underscore the specific individuality of French, the elements of French structure are contrasted regularly with the corresponding ones in German. A rich informative work, but not easy reading for a person untrained in linguistics.

Brunot, Ferdinand. *La pensée et la langue*. Paris: Masson, 1922. 3rd ed. 1936.

The author takes categories of meaning rather than form as the starting-point for this treatment of French. Although rich in examples, this study is largely vitiated by the anti-grammatical attitude engendered by a semantically oriented approach, which obligatorily excludes the notion of grammatical structure.

* Damourette, Jacques and Pichon, Edmond. *Des mots à la pensée. Essai de grammaire de la langue française*. Paris: D'Artrey, 1911-1952. 7 volumes, 1 glossary of terms, 1 analytic table.

This work is the most important, and, in many ways, most successful attempt to analyze the French language outside the framework of traditional grammar. As the title indicates, form, and not meaning, has been taken as the point of departure for this study. Although written mainly during the pre-structuralist era of lingustics, the purely grammatical findings still remain valid in many respects: the psychological interpretations, however, are outdated. The richness of detail (about 35,000 examples cited) and the length of the work are the major hindrances to the full appreciation and exploitation of this work. The technical vocabulary invented by the authors is also an obstacle, but a glossary is furnished to aid the reader. This work is an important source of grammatical information concerning the French language; indispensable reading for the serious research worker.

Dauzat, Albert. *Le génie de la langue française*. Paris: Payot, 1943. 360 pp.

A work, especially intended for a non-French public, which seeks to show the originality of the French language. The general approach is outdated, but the work contains useful materials.

———. *Grammaire raisonnée de la langue française*. Lyon: 1948. 482 pp.

In this descriptive grammar with manifest normative tendencies, an attempt is made to reduce the grammatical rules of French to a more or less rational system.

Gougenheim, Georges. *Système grammatical de la langue française*. Paris: D'Artrey, 1938. 373 pp. (B)

A mainly traditional approach with a few structuralist concepts borrowed from the Prague School phonological terminology timidly applied to grammar. The exposition is clear and requires little specialized knowledge on the reader's part.

———. et al. *Le français élémentaire*. Paris: 1954. 68 pp. (now called *Le français fondamental*)

A grammar and vocabulary of French reduced to bare essentials; designed especially to serve as an introduction to French for the inhabitants of France's overseas possessions and ex-possessions.

Hall, Robert A. Jr. *French, Structural Sketches*, 1. (Language Monograph No. 24.) Baltimore: 1949. 56 pp.

A highly formalistic analysis of French. It contains little more than a phonemics and a detailed morphology. Little attention is paid to the relations existing between forms that contrast in a given context and to the uses of these forms. The classificatory categories differ little from the traditional ones. A difficult work for the non-linguist. For a detailed review of this book, see Martinet, André, "About Structural Sketches," *Word* 5.13-35 (1949).

Sauvageot, Aurélien. *Les procédés expressifs du français contemporain.* Paris: Klincksieck, 1957. 242 pp.
The author, a native speaker of standard French, proposes to describe his own speech, somewhat normalized. The approach is in the tradition of Damourette and Pichon with some borrowings from modern structural linguistics. A non-technical book for a cultivated reading public interested in questions of language.

Togeby, Knud. *La structure immanente de la langue française.* Copenhagen: 1951. 282 pp.
The structuralist theories of the Danish linguist, Louis Hjelmslev, applied to the description of French. A technical work; for linguists. For a detailed evaluation, see the following reviews: Fowler, Murray, *Language* 29.165-175 (1953); Juilland, Alphonse, *Romance Philology* 7.354-360 (1954); Martinet, André, *Word* 9.78-82 (1953).

A rather special and unusual kind of descriptive work is:

Frei, Henri. *La grammaire des fautes.* Paris: Geuthner, 1929. 317 pp.
A functional study of grammatical "mistakes" which arise from what are felt by native French speakers to be the insufficiencies of expression of "correct" language. The examples are taken from letters written by French prisoners of war (1914-1918). This is one of the pioneer works in functional linguistics.

2.222. Normative and school grammars.

For the French-language community, the criterion of good grammatical usage is the language of the best writers. In normative grammars, the grammatical rules are founded on the language of these writers and the illustrations are extracted from their works. Normative grammars deal with written literary French and not with colloquial language; they rarely take advantage of the findings of modern research.

Grevisse, Maurice. *Le bon usage.* Gembloux-Paris: 5th rev. ed., 1953. 952 pp. (B)
The best of the normative grammars. Designed primarily as a reference work.

Grammaire Larousse de XXe siècle. Paris: Larousse, 1936. 467 pp.
A good normative reference grammar.

Bloch, Oscar and Georgin, René. *Grammaire française*. Paris: Hachette, 1936.

A much employed school grammar. The approach is normative and traditional. Clear exposition.

Bruneau, Charles and Heulluy, Marcel. *Grammaire française*. Paris: 1950. 506 pp.

A school grammar, normative, but somewhat less stereotyped than most.

3. Journals

3.1. Journals dealing with Romance linguistics.

Romance Philology. Berkeley, California. 1947 ff.
Publishes mostly philological, rather than linguistic studies, dealing with the various Romance languages, and especially with the older forms of these languages. The review section is important.

Romania. Paris. 1871 ff.
Deals with both language and literature. The orientation of this journal is conservative; the contents are mainly philological and treat most often of the older stages of the Romance languages. Each issue contains a large number of reviews.

Vie et langage. Paris. 1952 ff.
A journal intended for the general public and devoted to questions of language. Many of the articles published deal with French.

Vox romanica. Erlenbach, Switzerland. 1936 ff.
A journal devoted entirely to Romance subjects, among which French occupies an important place. Articles on modern French grammar are published as well as articles on Old French. The review section is important.

3.2. Journals devoted to the study of French

Le français moderne. Paris: D'Artrey. 1933 ff.
This is the principal journal devoted to the study of the French language published in France. Its tendencies are rather conservative, but articles of modern linguistic inspiration appear occasionally. Many important articles on the grammar of French have appeared in its pages.

The French Review. Baltimore, Md.: American Association of Teachers of French. 1927 ff.
This journal has published many articles which apply methods of modern linguistics to the analysis of the French language.

4. Dictionaries

4.1. French: monolingual

LAROUSSE, a publishing house specializing in dictionaries, encyclopedias and other kinds of reference works, issues dictionaries of the French language in various sizes:

Larousse du XXe siècle. Paris. 6 vols.
An encyclopedic dictionary of French.
Larousse universel. 2 vols.
A smaller-sized version of the above.
Nouveau petit Larousse illustré.
A one-volume dictionary of the French language. This is the most widely used dictionary in France. New editions appear regularly at short intervals, often annually.

Dictionnaire Quillet de la langue française. 3 vols. Paris: 1953.
Similar to the *Larousse universal* in conception.
Dictionnaire Quillet-Flammarion. Paris: 1956.
A one-volume dictionary similar to the *Nouveau petit Larousse.*

Robert, Paul. *Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française. Les mots et les associations d'idées.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1951 ff.

In course of publication. A comprehensive dictionary of modern literary French according to new principles. Both a dictionary and a thesaurus. Contains numerous citations from contemporary authors.

Littré, Emile. *Dictionnaire de la langue française.* Paris: Hachette, 1863-1873. 4 vols, supplement. Re-edited in 7 vols. Paris: Pauvert-Hachette-Gallimard, 1956-1958.

Although published in the middle of the 19th century, this famous dictionary of classic literary French is still quite useful for its rich repertory of examples. Since the dictionary was compiled, the basis of the literary language has not changed appreciably. The illustrations for given words range from old and middle French to 19th-century modern French.

Cayrou, Gaston. *Le français classique: Lexique de la langue du XVIIe siècle.* Paris: 1948.

Defines words occurring in 17th-century French literary works that have fallen out of usage or have changed in meaning.

4.2. Dictionaries of synonyms, thesauruses

* Bailly, René. *Dictionnaire des synonymes de la langue française.* Paris: Larousse, 1947. xiv, 626 pp.

A repertory of synonyms. Words of similar meaning are grouped together. Each word of the group is defined differentially with respect to the other words of the same group. A useful reference work for students, teachers, writers, translators, etc.

Bénac, Henri. *Dictionnaire des synonymes.* Paris: 1956. 1026 pp.
Of the same type as the preceding work listed.

Lacroix, Urbain. *Les mots et les idées. Dictionnaire de termes cadrant avec les idées.* Brussels: 1956. 235 pp.
A list of frequently used substantives. For each of these, a repertory of the adjectives and verbs they combine with is given.

* Maquet, Charles. *Dictionnaire analogique.* Paris: Larousse, 1936. viii, 591 pp.
A French equivalent of Roget's *Thesaurus.* The classification is according to key word; under a given key word are listed the different words and phrases associated with, or suggested by, the key word. A useful reference work.

Snyckers, A. *Duden français.* Leipzig: 1937.
An illustrated dictionary of French. Each key word is accompanied by a drawing in which all the elements appearing are labelled in French.

4.3. Etymological dictionaries

Bloch, Oscar and Wartburg, Walther von. *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue française.* Paris: P.U.F., 1950.
Generally reliable, but the number of entries is limited.

Dauzat, Albert. *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue française.* Paris: Larousse, 1946.
An etymological dictionary for the general public.

Wartburg, Walther von, ed. *Französisches etymologisches Wörterbuch.* Leipzig-Paris: 1928 ff.
A still unfinished, comprehensive etymological dictionary of French. The word histories furnished are detailed. Old French and the Gallo-Romance dialects are greatly exploited. For serious research in the etymological field.

4.4. Bilingual dictionaries: French-English and English-French.

* Mansion, J. E., ed. *Harrap's Standard French and English Dictionary.* 2 vols. London-Toronto-New York: 1953. Vol. 1, French-English; Vol. 2, English-French.

The most complete and most reliable of the bilingual dictionaries.

———. *Harrap's Shorter French and English Dictionary*. 2 vols. London-Toronto-New York: 1957.
An abridged version of the above.

Other bilingual dictionaries:
Gasc's Dictionary of the French and English Languages, 1957.
Gasc's French-English, English-French Dictionary, 1959.
Larousse's Modern English-French, French-English Dictionary, 1960.

4.5. Miscellaneous

Frei, Henri. *Le livre des deux mille phrases*. Geneva: Droz, 1953. 92 pp.
This is a dictionary of utterances. The key words forming the basis of this work constitute a questionnaire designed to elicit a corpus of 2,000 utterances which can serve as the raw material for a linguistic analysis of a given language. The questionnaire as published contains the replies of a Parisian-born speaker of French. The sentences are authentic.

5. Phonetics and phonology (phonemics)

5.1. General works

*Martinet, André. *La description phonologique avec application au parler franco-provençal d'Hauteville (Savoie)*. Geneva-Paris: Droz-Minard, 1956. 109 pp.
The first section of this manual is devoted to an exposé of the principles of descriptive phonology. The second part is an application of these principles to the description of a French patois. A clearly written elementary work which is a suitable introduction to a treatment of French phonology according to modern principles.

———. *Phonology as Functional Phonetics*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1949.
Contains three lectures delivered by the author at the University of London. Only the last essay deals specifically with French; the first two are general in scope.

5.2. Works dealing with French

*Armstrong, Lilias. *The Phonetics of French*. London: Bell, 1957. vii, 194 pp.
A practical handbook of French phonetics designed for teachers of French in English-speaking countries. Each French sound is described in detail phonetically according to the system of cardinal

vowels designed by Daniel Jones. This description is accompanied by an inventory of errors that English-speakers (from the British Isles) make when they try to reproduce the sounds of French, and by an indication of corrective procedures. Clear, simple exposition. Orthoepic.

——— and Coustenoble, Hélène N. *Studies in French Intonation.* Cambridge, England: 1934. xvi, 278 pp. (B)

A practical manual whose aim is to enable English-speaking students and teachers of French to learn correct intonation. The study is well done, but it is phonetically, rather than phonemically, conceived. A faithful imitation of the contours given will produce an acceptable intonation. The authors regularly contrast French intonation with corresponding English intonation. Concrete examples abound.

Bruneau, Charles. *Manuel de phonétique pratique.* Paris: 1931. xv, 153 pp.

An elementary manual of French phonetics written especially for American English speakers. The orientation is orthoepic.

Delattre, Pierre. *Les difficultés phonétiques du français.* Middlebury: 1948.

———. "L'*e* instable de monosyllabe initial." *French Review* 23.43-47 (1949).

———. "Les facteurs de la liaison facultative en français." *French Review* 29.42-49 (1955).

———. "La fréquence des liaisons en français." *French Review* 30.42-54 (1956).

———. "Le jeu de l'*e* instable intérieur en français." *French Review* 24.241-351 (1951).

———. *Principes de phonétique française à l'usage des étudiants anglo-américains.* Middlebury: 1948.

The practical orientation of these articles and books by P. Delattre makes them especially useful for English-speaking teachers and learners of French.

Fouché, Pierre. *Traité de prononciation française.* Paris: 1956. lxviii, 528 pp.

A massive, largely unorganized reference work that would have been much more useful in the form of a pronouncing dictionary. It concerns itself mainly with the relationship between orthography and pronunciation. Foreign words in particular are listed; the pronunciations given for these words do not always correspond to what French speakers generally say. Rigidly orthoepic.

Gougenheim, Georges. *Eléments de phonologie française*. Paris: 1935. 136 pp.

A premature attempt to furnish a detailed phonological analysis of French according to the principles of the Prague School.

Grammont, Maurice. *Traité pratique de prononciation française*. Paris: Delagrave, 1948. 241 pp.

A normative approach to the pronunciation of French. Especially intended for non-native French speakers, the work includes much contrastive material. A good practical manual, even though phonemic principles are not applied.

Hammarström, Göran. "The Romance Languages." Chapter 16, p. 279-288, in *Manual of Phonetics*, Kaiser, Louise, ed. Amsterdam: 1957.

A comparison of the phonemic systems of the various Romance languages. The French system is neatly characterized and contrasted with those of the other Romance languages.

Jakobson, Roman and Lotz, John. "The French Phonemic Pattern." *Word* 5.151-158 (1949).

A phonemic analysis of French according to the acoustic-feature binary opposition analysis associated with the name of R. Jakobson.

Malmberg, Bertil. "Observations sur le système vocalique du français." *Acta Linguistica* 2.232-246 (1940).

Primarily a discussion of the French mid-vowels which form neutralizable oppositions. Can be read with profit by the non-linguist.

———. *Le système consonantique du français moderne*. Lund: 1943. 73 pp. (B)

A phonetic and phonemic study of French consonants. After establishing the inventory of consonants, the author treats a few special topics, such as, the voicing of consonants, the semi-vowels, palatalization, "h aspiré" and gemination. Fairly technical but clear.

Marouzeau, Jean. "L'intonation du français." *Le français moderne* 16.1-10 (1948).

———. "Quelques effets de l'intonation." *Le français moderne* 17.1-5 (1949).

———. "Transferts d'intonation dans le français d'aujourd'hui." *Mélanges Michaëlson*. Göteborg: 1952. p. 336-369.

These studies by Marouzeau contain pertinent remarks on the nature and functions of intonation in French, and especially intonation having expressive functions.

———. "Quelques aspects du relief dans l'énoncé." *Le français moderne* 13.165-168 (1945).

For the author, stylistic effects are of two types: effects of variety and effects of relief; it is the latter that the author studies briefly here.

Martinet, André. *La prononciation du français contemporain.* Paris: Droz. 1945. 249 pp.

The findings of a survey on the pronunciation of contemporary French made in a French prisoner-of-war camp in 1941. The study reveals the variety of phonological systems that exist among native French speakers. For the variations encountered, the author furnishes considerable statistical material concerning their geographical distribution and their distribution by age groups. The comments that accompany this data offer interesting insights into the realities of French pronunciation on the level of the community rather than that of the individual speaker. Not very difficult reading.

———. "Remarques sur le système phonologique du français." *Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris* 34.191-202 (1933).

A brief phonemic analysis of French. Non-technical.

———. "Les traits généraux de la phonologie du français." In *Phonology as Functional Phonetics.* London: 1949. p. 28-40.

A discussion of the characteristics of French phonology. The author deals in particular with the systemic variations that exist from speaker to speaker and notes the tendencies that work to modify the French phonemic system.

Martinon, Philippe. *Comment on prononce le français.* Paris: Larousse, 1913.

A manual of French pronunciation in which excellent descriptive observations coexist with normative considerations.

* Passy, Paul. *Les sons du français.* Paris: Didier, 1932. 164 pp.

An excellent elementary manual of French phonetics especially designed for foreign learners of French and their teachers. The presentation is rather original and the approach is only moderately normative.

———. and Michaelis, Hermann. *Dictionnaire phonétique de la langue française.* Hannover: 1924. xxiv, 324 pp.

A pronouncing dictionary of French; a useful reference work that is, unfortunately, very hard to procure.

Reichstein, Ruth. "Etude des variations sociales et géographiques des faits linguistiques." *Word* 16.55-99 (1960).

A study of the vowel oppositions in the speech of Paris school children. Martinet's *Prononciation du français contemporain* has served as the model.

Ščerba, Lev. *Fonetika franzuskogo jazyka*. Moscow: 1948. 288 pp. (B)
An excellent manual of French phonetics written in Russian. Phonemics and phonetics are closely combined. Intended for native Russian speakers, the book contains considerable Russian-French contrastive material. A good bibliography, but which does not go beyond 1939.

For other information on the sounds of French, the following works listed elsewhere in this bibliography may also be consulted: § 1. Dauzat, ed., 1935, p. 13-34; § 2.221. Damourette and Pichon, 1911 ff.; Gougenheim, 1938; Sauvageot, 1957; Togeby, 1951.

6. Grammar (morphology, syntax)

Benveniste, Emile. "Les Relations de temps dans le verbe français." *Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris* 54.69-83(1959).

A structural study of the French conjugation. The author sets up two distinct axes of exposition: a historical one, whose basic form is the passé simple, and a discursive one, with the present as the basic form. The relation between the simple and the compound verb forms are also examined. Interesting remarks on the uses of these verb forms.

Blinkenberg, Andreas. *L'ordre des mots en français moderne*. 2 vols. Copenhagen: 1928-1933.

A detailed study, with numerous examples, of word order in French. This delicate and complex problem is examined in examples extracted from modern prose works (from 1870 on). A work for grammarians.

———. *Le problème de l'accord en français moderne*. Copenhagen: 1950. 180 pp.
The agreement—or non-agreement—that exists between subject and predicate, adjective, substantive, etc., are examined in detail in this descriptive study. A wealth of material, mostly from literary French, is presented to illustrate the author's theses. Intended specifically for grammarians; moderately technical but clear.

———. *Le problème de la transitivité en français moderne*. Copenhagen: 1960. 366 pp.

A theoretical treatment of a central problem in French—the motion of transitivity. Fairly technical but with many illustrations.

Frei, Henri. "Critères de classement." *Zeitschrift für Phonetik und allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft* 10.26-29 (1957).

A structural study of the so-called partitive article in French.

Guillaume, Gustave. *Le problème de l'article et sa solution dans la langue française*. Paris: 1919. 318 pp.

A detailed study of the article; its many uses and values are enumerated, discussed and incorporated into a psychologically oriented linguistic theory. A dense and rather difficult book to read, but rich in illustrations.

Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Colloquial French Substantive Inflection." *French Review* 19.42-51 (1945).

A formal morphological analysis of French substantives.

* Imbs, Paul. *Le subjonctif en français moderne*. Strasbourg: 1953. 70 pp. (B)

A systematic inventory of the uses of the subjunctive in written French. The author presents not only his own views but also gives, in appendix, a summary of the major works dealing with the subjunctive. A manual intended for university students, the book is not difficult reading.

———. *L'emploi des temps verbaux en français moderne*. Paris: 1960. 272 pp. (B)

A detailed study of the uses and the values of the different forms of the French verb. The examples are taken from literary sources. Although the author does not ignore modern linguistic techniques, the approach remains for the most part traditional; the uses of the verb forms are discussed in terms of meaning. However, some of the author's conclusions are original. A manual for university students, full of illustrations and examples.

Lampach, Stanley. "La relation de genre dans le système des pronoms de la 3e personne en français moderne." *Word* 12.51-66 (1956).

A study of the functional role of gender in French, with especial reference to gender in the personal pronouns of the 3rd person and in the demonstrative pronouns. A structuralist approach.

Martinet, André. "De l'économie des formes du verbe en français parlé." *Studia Philologica et Litteraria in Honorem L. Spitzer*. Bern: 1958. p. 308-326.

In this structural analysis, the French verbs are classed according to the number of stems that combine with the verbal endings, and not according to the form of the infinitive, the traditional criterion.

Martinon, Philippe. *Comment on parle en français*. Paris: 1927. xii, 600 pp.

A syntax of French in which an attempt is made to distinguish between correct spoken and correct written French. This work contains many details not usually found in normative grammars. Non-technical.

Sandfeld, Kristian. *Syntaxe du français contemporain*. 3 vols. Copenhagen-Paris: 1928-1943.

A detailed, well-documented study of the syntax of literary French. For grammarians.

Sechehaye, Albert. "Considérations sur la morphologie du français." *Cahiers Ferdinand de Saussure* 4.53-64 (1944).
Interesting remarks on the morphological structure of French compared with that of Latin. The author considers that the function words of French (unaccented pronouns, etc.) show tendencies of evolving toward the status of the case endings of Latin.

———. *Essai sur la structure logique de la phrase*. Paris: 1926. 237 pp.
A syntactic analysis of French that takes as its point of departure minimal utterances out of which the author builds the more complex syntactic structures of the language. Rather dense and technical.

Tesnière, Lucien. *Eléments de syntaxe structurale*. Paris: 1959.
A large scale application, to French, of Tesnière's particular kind of structural linguistics. A book for grammarians. A brief sketch of Tesnière's methods applied to French is to be found in his *Esquisse d'une syntaxe structurale*, Paris, 1953. 30 pp.

Trager, George L. "The Verb Morphology of Spoken French." *Language* 20.131-141 (1944).
A formal analysis of the French conjugation.

———. "French Morphology: Personal Pronouns and the 'Definite Article'." *Language* 34.225-231 (1958).
A formal and distributional analysis of the French pronouns; the author arrives at an identification of the definite article and the third-person pronoun.

Wartburg, Walther von and Zumthor, Paul. *Précis de syntaxe du français contemporain*. Bern: 1947. 356 pp.
A descriptive syntax of modern French (the written language) for reference use. Normative considerations are minimized, but the methods of analysis are traditional. Non-technical.

The following works listed in other sections of this bibliography also contain pertinent information on French grammar: § 1. Dauzat, ed., 1935, pp. 65-110; § 2.221. Bally, 1950; Brunot, 1936; Damourette and Pichot, 1911-1952; Dauzat, 1947; Gougenheim, 1938; Hall, 1949; Sauvageot, 1957; Togeby, 1951; § 2.222. Grevisse, 1953; *Grammaire Larousse*, 1936; Bloch and Georgin, 1936; Bruneau and Heulluy, 1950.

7. Word-formation, lexicon

Marchand, Hans. "Esquisse d'une description des principales alternances dérivatives dans le français d'aujourd'hui." *Studia linguistica* 5.95-112 (1951).

A concise structuralist study of derivation in present-day French. Distinctions are made between productive and unproductive derivation and between native stems and Latin stems. An article for grammarians.

Pichon, Edmond. *Les principes de la suffixation en français*. Paris: 1942. 79 pp.
A study of how the modern language creates new words by suffixation. Moderately technical.

Ullmann, Stephan. *Précis de sémantique française*. Bern: 1959. 334 pp. (B)
A study of French words with respect to their meaning. For the author, meaning is the relationship between name and sense. Clearly written, but conceived for most part within the framework of early 20th-century semantics.

See also: § 1. Dauzat, ed., 1935, parts 2, 3, 4.
For historical treatments, see § 10. below.

8. Stylistics

In written French particularly, grammatical correctness alone is not the sole criterion of good writing; matters of style occupy a very important place. In order to express oneself elegantly, in speech and in writing, like cultured French people, it is necessary to acquire a feeling for French style.

Bally, Charles. *Traité de stylistique française*. 2 vols. 3rd ed. Paris: 1951.
The author seeks to set up a rational stylistic which studies the expression aspect of language from the standpoint of its affective content. A theoretical work; fairly technical.

Cressot, Marcel. *Le style et ses techniques*. Paris: 1947.
A popular treatment of style in French. Concrete and clear; for the general public.

Guiraud, Pierre. *La stylistique*. Paris: P.U.F., 1954. 119 pp.
A short general introduction to stylistics with particular consideration of French. Non-technical.

Legrand, E. *Stylistique française. Livre du maître*. Paris: 1957. 327 pp.
Essentially a dictionary of expressions that are more or less equivalent and which can be substituted for one another in a given context in order to obtain a varied style. Grammatical transpositions are also given. A work for use on the high-school level in France. Rigidly orthoepic in conception.

Marouzeau, Jean. *Précis de stylistique française*. Paris: 1950. 216 pp. (B)

A clearly written, empirical analysis of the elements of style in French. Full of examples.

9. Dialectology

Dauzat, Albert. *Les patois*. Paris: 1946. 207 pp. (B)

A popular introduction to the study of the French patois—their origin, their diversity and their general characteristics.

Martinet, André. "Dialect." *Romance Philology* 8.1-11 (1954).

A general discussion of the notion of dialect.

Pop, Sever. *La dialectologie*. 2 vols. Louvain: 1950.

Volume I contains a summary of the more important dialectal studies made in the Gallo-Romance speech area.

See also § 1. Dauzat, 1935.

10. Historical studies

Beaulieux, Charles. *Histoire de l'orthographe française*. 2 vols. Paris: 1927.

A study of the historical evolution of French spelling.

Bourciez, Edouard. *Précis historique de phonétique française*. Paris: 1937. lvii, 333 pp.

A manual of historical French phonetics. Clear and generally reliable.

Brunot, Ferdinand and Bruneau, Charles. *Précis de grammaire historique de la langue française*. 3rd ed. Paris: Masson, 1949. xxxvii, 641 pp.

The development of the French language from Latin to Modern French briefly presented; the evolution of both the grammar and the sounds are treated. Precise examples abound. Conceived as a manual for use on the university level, this work is not very technical in character.

Works on the syntax of older stages of the French language:

Foulet, Lucien. *Petite syntaxe de l'ancien français*. Paris: 1930. xi, 393 pp.

An introductory manual of Old French syntax based on a limited number of 13th century texts.

Gardner, R. and Greene, M. A. *A Brief Description of Middle French Syntax*. 1958.
Syntax of Middle French (14th and 15th centuries).

Gougenheim, Georges. *Grammaire de la langue française du 16e siècle*. Lyon-Paris: 1951. 258 pp.
A practical grammar of 16th-century French designed primarily as an aid to the understanding of the texts of that period. The contrasts with modern French usage are underlined.

Hasse, A. *Syntaxe française du XVIIe siècle*. Trans. and rev. by M. Obert. Paris: 1930.
Seventeenth-century French syntax.

The four following works apply structural principles to the analysis of older stages of the French sound system:

Haudricourt, André. "Problèmes de phonologie diachronique (français ei > oi)." *Lingua* 1.209-218 (1948).

———. and Juilland, Alphonse. *Essai pour une histoire structurale du phonétisme français*. Paris: 1949. 147 pp. (B)
An attempt to explain the evolution of the sounds of French in terms of their interrelations in the system of which they are a part. The structural principles applied are, for the most part, similar to those formulated by A. Martinet in his *Economie des changements phonétiques*.

Hull, Alexander. "A Note on the Development of the Modern French Vowel System." *Word* 13.60-64 (1957).

Martinet, André. "Note sur la phonologie du français vers 1700." *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* 43.13-23 (1947).

Iordan, Iorgu and Orr, John. *An Introduction to Romance Linguistics*. London: 1937.
An introduction to the study of the Romance languages and to the history of Romance studies.

Meyer-Lübke, Wilhelm. *Historische Grammatik der französischen Sprache*. 2 vols. Heidelberg: 1909.
A standard work. A historical treatment of French phonetics, morphology and word formation. A useful reference work in spite of its age.

Nyrop, K. *Grammaire historique de la langue française*. 6 vols. Copenhagen-Paris: 1899-1930.

A classic evolutive study of the French language which deals with phonetics, morphology, word-formation and syntax from the standpoint of historical linguistics. Rather old.

Pope, Mildred K. *From Latin to Modern French.* Manchester: 1952. xxvi, 571 pp. (B)
A manual of historical French phonetics and morphology. The treatment is traditional, but the presentation is clear and reliable.

Thurot, Charles. *De la prononciation française depuis le commencement de XVIe siècle.* Paris: 1881-1883. 2 vols, plus index.
A study of the modifications that have taken place in French pronunciation since the 16th century. The study is based on the observations, remarks and other evidence that have been conserved and transmitted concerning the pronunciation of French of bygone centuries.

For more general information about the history of the French language, see § 2.21.

11. Contrastive studies

Génévrier, P. *Précis de phonétique comparée française et anglaise.* Paris: 1927. 379 pp.
A comparative study of French and English phonetics. Designed for pedagogical purposes—the teaching of French to native English speakers.

Passy, Paul. *Petite phonétique comparée des principales langues européennes.* Leipzig-Berlin: 1906. iv, 132 pp.
Interlinguistic phonetic comparisons confined to major European languages. A practical manual.

Viëtor, Wilhelm. *Elemente de Phonetik des Deutschen, Englischen und Französischen.* Leipzig: 1894. (7th ed. 1923)
A comparative description of the phonetics of German, English and French. The occurrences of given types of sounds in each of the languages are discussed and the differences in their realizations from language to language are noted.

An abridged adaptation, in English, of this work is:

Viëtor, Wilhelm and Rippmann, W. *Elements of Phonetics: English, French and German.* London: 1907.

* Vinay, J.-P. and Darbelnet, J. *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais.* Paris: 1959. 331 pp.

A comparison of the expressive possibilities of English and French which makes extreme use of modern linguistic principles. For teachers, writers, translators.

The following works, listed in other sections of this bibliography, also contain French-English contrastive material: § 5.2. Armstrong, 1957; Armstrong and Coustenoble, 1934; Bruneau, 1931; Delattre, 1948; Grammont, 1948; Passy, 1932.

Index of authors (references are to the consecutively numbered sections)

Armstrong, 5.2.; 11.
Armstrong-Coustenoble, 5.2.; 11.

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Grammont, 5.2.; 11.
Greene *see* Gardner-Greene
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Guillaume, 6.
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Haase, 10.
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Haudricourt, 10.
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Heffner, 5.1.
Heulluy *see* Bruneau-Heulluy
Hull, 10.

Imbs, 10.
Iordan-Orr, 10.

Jakobson-Lotz, 5.2.
Juilland *see* Haudricourt-Juilland, Togeby, Vossler

Kaiser *see* Hammarström

Lacroix, 4.2.
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Wartburg-Zumthor, 6.
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Zumthor *see* Wartburg-Zumthor

HERBERT L. KUFNER & WILLIAM G. MOULTON

German

This bibliography consists of four parts:

1. A topical bibliography, divided into sections on
    - General works
    - Phonology
    - Grammar
    - Lexicon
    - History and dialects
2. A general bibliography, annotated and arranged alphabetically
3. A list of periodicals of special interest to teachers of German
4. A bibliography of bibliographies

In the topical bibliography, works are listed only by author and date of publication; details and comments may be found by referring to the general bibliography.

The general bibliography is in no sense intended to be complete; if it were, it would be so lengthy as to be of little help to the average user. In the section on history and dialects we have purposely included only a very few standard items. Elsewhere we have tried to include everything which we ourselves knew and had found useful or in some way noteworthy. We shall be most grateful to readers who call our attention to items which we may inadvertently have omitted, so that they may be included in a subsequent edition.

To many a reader the bibliography will perhaps be a disappointment: he may feel that most of the works cited are far too learned and scholarly, and that none of them presents all the facts about German, and about the contrasts between English and German, which a teacher ought to know. To this criticism the only possible answer is that genuinely useful works about so complicated a topic as language can hardly be other than learned and scholarly, and that the perfect book about German and its relation to English has not yet been written—and probably never will be. We can only offer the best works which we have found; and this we have tried to do.

1. TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS

The position of German as a world language is discussed in Thierfelder (1956-57); its position among the Germanic languages is described, from a sociologist's point of view, in Kloss (1952). A brief sketch of the language and its dialects and history is Moulton (1961).

PHONOLOGY

General phonetics. The most recent full treatments in English and German are those of Heffner (1952) and Dieth (1950), respectively. A brief German work is Brandenstein (1950).

German phonetics. Useful recent works are those of von Essen (1953), Wängler (1960), and the very practical Martens (1961). Less useful but a classic in its time was Bremer (1893); cf. also Bremer's two slim volumes (both 1918) intended for use in German schools. Very valuable for its X-ray photographs is Wängler (1958). Carmody (1936) is an interesting technical study on vowels.

Contrastive German-English phonetics. Works of this type are the most immediately useful for teachers of German. The great classic is Viëtor's *Elemente der Phonetik* (^{3}1894). More helpful for ordinary purposes, because of its brevity, is Viëtor's *Kleine Phonetik* (^{12}1926) together with its English adaptation Viëtor-Rippmann (^{4}1907), and Viëtor's *German pronunciation* (^{3}1903). Similar in nature is Soames (revised by Viëtor, 1899). A slim but sound and useful American contribution is Grandgent (1892); wider in scope is Hempl (1897). For those who read French, a classic is the brief and simple work by Passy (1906). All of these works were products of the great enthusiasm for phonetics which prevailed around the turn of the century; they have never been superseded.

Pronunciation. The standard prescriptive work is Siebs (^{17}1958); the only full dictionary of pronunciation is Viëtor ($^{4-5}$1932). Adaptations of this (largely northern) standard to Austria and Switzerland are the works of Luick (1904) and Boesch (1957), respectively. Works on pronunciation written in English are those of Bithell (1952) and Wardale (1955). A phonetic reader is Egan (1913).

Stress and Intonation. The fullest treatment of intonation is von Essen (1956). Phonemic interpretations of stress and intonation are Mueller (1950, 1956) and Koekkoek (1956-57, 1959).

Phonemics. No full treatment of German phonemics has been written as yet. Much useful information (though with primary emphasis on the technical problem of juncture) is contained in Moulton (1947). A review of American contributions is given in Koekkoek (1958).

Phonemic problems. Interesting technical problems in the phonemic interpretation of the German vowels are discussed in Mueller (1958).

The phonemic interpretation of the *ich-* and *ach-* sounds is treated in Bloomfield (1930), Moulton (1947), Leopold (1948), and Dietrich (1953).

Phonemic structure. The phonemic structure of words is dealt with in Menzerath (1954) and Moulton (1956). Consonant clusters in particular are described in Twaddell (1938, 1939, 1940-41).

Phonology and pedagogy. A method for teaching the front rounded vowels is given in Twaddell (1941). The teaching of German vowel length is discussed in Koekkoek (1954); cf. the reply by Heffner (1954). Moulton (1955) suggests textbook materials for teaching pronunciation. Mueller (1956) proposes an introductory course in phonology and then (1958) exemplifies it in his textbook. Brown (1960) describes those aspects of German pronunciation which present the greatest difficulty to American students and suggests corrective drills.

GRAMMAR

Grammar, including phonology. The great classic is Curme (^{2}1922), which is old-fashioned yet unsurpassed as a descriptive grammar. Less scholarly but perhaps more readable is the valuable work of van Dam ($^{3-4}$1958). Probably the most useful general work is Schulz-Griesbach (1960; listed under Griesbach). Representative of the modern German viewpoint toward grammar are the *Duden Grammatik* (^{2}1959) and Erben (^{2}1959), both valuable as scholarly reference works. For those who read French, Fourquet (1956) is stimulating. A presentation which stressed spoken German is Collinson (1953). Marchand (1961) offers a brief and useful, but not always reliable structural presentation.

Grammar, excluding phonology. A full conventional presentation is Jude (^{6}1957); stimulating new viewpoints are given in Jørgensen (1959); a brief, moderately structuralist presentation is Moulton (1945). A review of recent German is given in Kraševinnikova (1960).

Inflection. Ljungerud (1955) offers a detailed study of substantive inflection. A discussion of the structural approach to noun inflection is Beeler (1957-58). Structural analyses of verb inflection are given in Halle (1953) and Ulvestad (1956). The genitive singular inflection is discussed in Nordmeyer (1961).

Word-formation. The standard work is Henzen (1947). More useful to the teacher of German is Wood (1948). Cf. also the larger grammars.

Syntax. A good traditional analysis is Dal (1952). New German approaches to the analysis of syntax are discussed in Basilius (1953) and Boost (1955), and especially in the stimulating works of Glinz (1947, 1952, 1957 [2], 1959). Cf. also Weisgerber (1957-58) and Hinze (1958). The subjunctive is treated in Fläming (1959 [2]); object clauses without *dass* in Ulvestad (1955); modals and particles in Kraševinnikova (^{2}1958); word order in Ulvestad (1960).

Stylistics. A useful work, tied closely to grammar, is Schneider (1959).

Grammar and pedagogy. Waterman (1957) suggests a general presentation of syntax at the beginning of foreign language study. Marchand (1958) offers a structural approach to the teaching of word order. Brown (1960) describes those aspects of German morphology and syntax which present the greatest difficulty to American students and suggests corrective drills.

LEXICON

Historical German dictionaries. In ascending order of size are the one-volume Paul (East Germany ^{5}1956-57; West Germany ^{5}1957ff.), the eight-volume Trübner (1939-57), and mammoth Grimm (1854ff.).

All-German dictionaries. Very useful are Pekrun (^{3}1959), Mackensen (^{3}1955), and the *Sprach-Brockhaus* (^{7}1958).

Bilingual dictionaries. The most compendious is Muret-Sanders (1891-1906), now being revised. Next in size are the sometimes capricious Wildhagen-Héraucourt (1953-57), the excellent *Brockhaus-Bildwörterbuch* (1953-60), the solid new Cassell (1958), the small but excellent Schöffler-Weis (^{3}1954-55), and the various Langenscheidt dictionaries. (Many other dictionaries might be mentioned—there are dozens of them.) A good vest pocket dictionary is J. K. Moulton (1959). German-English only, but very good, is Rabe (1954).

Specialized dictionaries. The accepted authority for matters of spelling, punctuation, inflection, etc. is the *Duden Rechtschreibung* (West Germany ^{14}1957; East Germany ^{15}1959). Very helpful for teachers and students alike are the *Duden Bildwörterbuch* (^{2}1958) and the *Duden Stilwörterbuch* (^{4}1956). Excellent for use with conversation classes is Pfeffer (1945). A dictionary of colloquial German is Küpper (1955). A historical dictionary of figurative usage is Spalding (1952ff.). Dictionaries of synonyms are Dornseiff (^{5}1959) and Wehrle-Eggers (^{12}1961), both arranged by semantic categories but with alphabetical indexes; and the more modest Peltzer (^{5}1959), arranged alphabetically. The standard etymological dictionary is Kluge (^{18}1960); also useful is the smaller Wasserzieher (^{14}1959). A dictionary of rhymes is Harbeck (1956).

Contrastive lexicon. Variant German equivalents of English words are excellently discussed in Farrell (1953). Leisi (^{2}1961) compares the semantic ranges of English and German words.

Frequency lists. The basic source is Kaeding (1897-98). Useful to students and teachers are Morgan (1928), Meier (^{2}1933), Wadepuhl and Morgan (1934), and, for students especially, Purin (1937). Idioms are listed in Hauch (1929). Useful articles about word frequencies are Ortmann (1935) and Meier (1951, 1952).

Lexicon and pedagogy. Meldau (^{2}1959) contains passages with topical vocabulary, useful in teaching.

HISTORY AND DIALECTS

History of German. Excellent general coverage is offered in Bach (^{7}1961) and, more briefly, Moser (^{3}1957); the fullest coverage in English is Priebsch and Collinson (^{4}1958). For historical grammar, see Paul-Stolte (^{2}1951). The rise of standard German is discussed briefly and simply in Twaddell (1959). Useful discussions of recent developments in German are those of Moser (1954, ^{2}1959), Mackensen (1956), Krauss (1958), Leopold (1958), and Korlén (1959).

German dialects. Standard treatments of German dialects are Bach (^{2}1950), Mitzka (1943), and Schwarz (1950). Of basic importance are Wenker's *Sprachatlas* (1926-56; cf. Mitzka's interpretive *Handbuch*, 1952) and Mitzka's *Wortatlas* (1951 ff.). An excellent book written in English is Keller (1961). Problems of word geography are discussed in Mitzka (^{2}1959) and, uniquely for colloquial German, in Kertschmer (1918). On the relationship between dialects and the standard language, see especially Henzen (^{2}1954) and, briefly Maurer (1956), Moser (1956), and Leopold (1959); in Switzerland, Zinsli (1956).

2. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

DIAL Bach, Adolf. *Deutsche Mundartforschung: Ihre Wege, Ergebnisse und Aufgaben*. 2nd ed., Heidelberg: Winter, 1950. Pp. xv, 335.

Thorough coverage of the methods of dialect study and of findings in the German speaking area.

HIST ———. *Geschichte der deutschen Sprache*. 7th ed. Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer, 1961. Pp. 396.

A widely-used book covering all aspects of the history of the German language.

GRAM Basilius, Harold A. "A structuralist view of German syntax." *Modern Language Journal* xxxvii (1953). 130-3.

A lucid description of the theories of Erich Drach, *Grundgedanken der deutschen Satzlehre*, Berlin, 1937. The "structure" referred to here is not one of form but rather one of thought content. From this point of view the sentence is divided, for example, into *Vorfeld*, *Mitte*, *Nachfeld*, and in particular the substructure of the *Nachfeld* is investigated.

GRAM Beeler, M. S. "Remarks on the German noun inflection." *Language Learning* viii (1957-8).1-2.39-45.

In order to contrast it with the "word and paradigm" model which is found in textbooks, the author experiments with an application of the "item and arrangement" model to the description of German noun inflection. His conclusion is that the "word and paradigm" approach is more helpful in the classroom; at the same time, some features which this approach does not reveal are made clear by the "item and arrangement" approach.

PHON Bithell, Jethro. *German pronunciation and phonology*. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1952. Pp. xx, 514.

A compendium of information on almost every conceivable aspect of German pronunciation and phonology. Though rambling and disorganized (and not without a few errors), the work contains a wealth of information and of helpful examples.

PHON Bloomfield, Leonard. "German ç and x." *Le maître phonétique*, 3rd series, VIII (1930).27-28.

The author analyzes [ç] and [x] as allophones of a single phoneme. A contrast such as *rauchen* with [x] vs. *Frauchen* with [ç] is not sufficient to establish a phonemic contrast, since the two fricatives are not "in the same situation" in these two words: the [ç] of *Frauchen* is initial in a suffix, and is comparable to the word-initial [ç] of *Chemie* etc. For subsequent discussions of [ç] and [x], see the articles by Moulton (1947), Leopold (1947), and Dietrich (1953).

PHON Boesch, Bruno, ed. *Die Aussprache des Hochdeutschen in der Schweiz: Eine Wegleitung*. Zurich: Schweizer Spiegel Verlag, 1957. Pp. 46.

During 1954-1956 a special "Schweizerische Siebs-Kommission," with representatives from radio, stage, churches, universities, schools, and the "Deutschschweizerischer Sprachverein," met to discuss the extent to which standard German in Switzerland should and should not conform to the pronunciation prescribed in the Siebs *Deutsche Hochsprache*. This little book summarizes their recommendations, which allow the German Swiss (who used dialect in daily speech) to speak a variety of standard German without sounding like Germans.

GRAM Boost, Karl. *Neue Untersuchungen zum Wesen und zur Struktur des deutschen Satzes: Der Satz als Spannungsfeld*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1955. (4th printing 1959). Pp. 88.

A stimulating but tentative semantic analysis of the German sentence. Grammatically the work contains nothing new.

PHON Brandenstein, Wilhelm. *Einführung in die Phonetik und Phonologie* [= Arbeiten aus dem Institut für allgemeine und vergleichende Sprachwissenschaft, Heft 2]. Vienna: Gerold & Co., 1950. Pp. 104.

A short introduction to physiological phonetics, plus a brief treatment of Prague school phonemics [= "Phonologie"].

PHON Bremer, Otto. *Deutsche Phonetik*. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtl, 1893. Pp. xxiii, 208.

A general introduction to articulatory phonetics that is valuable because of its numerous references to regional differences in pronunciation. Otherwise it is of little use to the average teacher.

PHON ———. *Deutsche Lautlehre*. Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer, 1918. Pp. viii, 100.

After a brief introductory section, the phonemes of standard German are discussed one by one: first the pronunciation, then the history, then the spelling. This sharp separation of sound, history, and spelling is a welcome innovation. The book was intended for use in German schools, and is accordingly only of secondary value to teachers of German as a foreign language.

PHON ———. *Deutsche Lautkunde: Hilfsbüchlein für den Unterricht in den oberen Klassen der höheren Lehranstalten*. Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer, 1918. Pp. 82.

A shorter version of the same author's *Deutsche Lautlehre*.

LEX *Brockhaus-Bildwörterbuch*. Wiesbaden: Brockhaus. *Englisch-Deutsch*, ed. by Will Héraucourt, 1953, Pp. x, 728. *Deutsch-Englisch*, ed. by Helmut Motekat and John Bourke, 1960, pp. xvii, 766.

An excellent bilingual dictionary which includes many illustrative phrases, indicates pronunciation, and makes effective use of drawings.

GRAM Brown, Samuel A. "German." Pp. 46. In: Simon Belasco, ed., *Manual and anthology of applied linguistics*, Part I, Manual. Published with the cooperation of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U. S. Office of Education. 1960.

The author gives a structural outline of those aspects of German phonology, morphology, and syntax which present the greatest difficulty to American students. For each difficulty he suggests one or more corrective drills. The work is sound, effective, and written in relatively non-technical language.

PHON Carmody, F. J. "Radiographs of thirteeen German vowels." *Archives néerlandaises de phonétique expérimentale*, XII (1936).27-33.

A technical discussion and analysis of X-ray photographs of the articulation of German vowels, made by the late Richard T. Holbrook. Included are sketches of the X-ray photographs of 12 vowels (/i: i e: e ü: ü ö: ö a: o o: u:/) and a discussion of a 13th (/u/).

LEX Cassell. *The new Cassell's German dictionary, German-English, English-German*. Completely revised and re-edited by Harold T. Betteridge. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1958. Pp. xix, 630, 619.

Very well done, with many forms given in context. Older editions cannot be recommended, except that some contain an indication of the German pronunciation which this edition unfortunately does not.

GRAM Collinson, W. E. *The German language today: Its patterns and historical background*. London: Hutchinson's University Library, 1953. Pp. xi, 182.

A handbook for students and laymen, based on the speech of an educated native of Hamburg and containing a traditional presentation of phonology, morphology, and syntax. Despite errors and omissions, the book is of value because it is one of the very few available analyses of spoken German. The many examples are genuine and natural; a clear distinction is made between written and spoken styles.

GRAM Curme, George O. *A grammar of the German language*. 2nd revised ed., 7th printing, New York: Frederick Ungar, 1952. Pp. xii, 623.

This classic work is the only true descriptive grammar of German ever written in any language. Since this is merely a photostatic reprint of the revised edition of 1922, much of the approach is now quite out of date; but the value of the materials collected is timeless.

GRAM Dal, Ingerid. *Kurze deutsche Syntax*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1952. Pp. 232.

A good example of the traditional analysis of German syntax. The materials are taken largely from Classicism and Romanticism (Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Kleist, Heine, Uhland, Tieck, etc.), with frequent references to earlier stages of the language (Luther, Middle High German). The analysis is along the lines of that in the classic works of W. Wilmanns, *Deutsche Grammatik*, 3 vols. in 4 parts, 1899-1911; of Hermann Paul, *Deutsche Grammatik*, 5 vols., 1916-1920; and of Otto Behaghel, *Deutsche Syntax*, 4 vols., 1923-1932.

GRAM van Dam, J. *Handbuch der deutschen Sprache*. Groningen: Wolters. Vol. I, *Einleitung und Lautlehre*, 4th ed., 1958, pp. vi, 267, 1 map. Vol. II, *Wortlehre*, 3rd ed., 1958, pp. iv, 478.

These two volumes contain a wealth of information on German phonology, inflection and word formation. Probably no other book presents so much material in so easily readable a form. The frequent comparisons with Dutch are obviously of little interest to the American reader, but they can be skipped without difficulty. The author does not make a clear distinction between descriptive and historical material, and the mixture of the two is not always helpful. A third volume, on syntax, has not yet appeared.

PHON Dieth, Eugen, in collaboration with Rudolf Brunner. *Vademekum der Phonetik: Phonetische Grundlagen für das wissenschaftliche und praktische Studium der Sprache*, Bern: A. Francke AG Verlag, 1950. Pp. xvi, 452.

A detailed manual of phonetics.

PHON Dietrich, Gerhard. "[ç] und [x] im Deutschen—ein Phonem oder zwei?" *Zeitschrift für Phonetik und allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft* VII (1953).28-37.

Whether or not one is interested in the answer to this question, the article is interesting and useful because of the many examples which it contains. Dietrich did know of the previous discussion of this topic in the articles by Bloomfield (1930), Moulton (1947), and Leopold (1948).

LEX Dornseiff, Franz. *Der deutsche Wortschatz nach Sachgruppen*. 5th ed. with alphabetical index. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1959. Pp. 166 + 922.

A grouping of the German vocabulary into 20 semantic categories, each with 20 to 90 sub-categories. Pp. 68-166 contain an extensive bibliography of works on the semantic grouping of words in many languages. The value of this latest edition has been increased through the addition of a much needed general alphabetical index.

GRAM *Duden. Rechtschreibung der deutschen Sprache und der Fremdwörter*. 14th ed., 1st corrected reprint. Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institut, 1957. Pp. 774.

This is the standard authority for matters of spelling, punctuation, inflection, etc. Indispensable for any German teacher, student, or writer. (This is the West German *Duden*. Cf. also the East German version: *Der grosse Duden. Wörterbuch und Leitfaden der deutschen Rechtschreibung*.)

GRAM *Der grosse Duden. Wörterbuch und Leitfaden der deutschen Rechtschreibung*. 15th ed., 1st corrected reprint. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1959. Pp. xxix, 931.

This is the East German version of the *Duden*. In matters of spelling it shows no essential differences from the West German *Duden;* its greater size results from a larger number ot definitions. (Not seen. For a fuller description, see *Germanistik* I (1960).13-14.)

LEX *Duden. Stilwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. 4th ed. Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institut, 1956. Pp. 780.

"Der Benutzer soll an den ausgewählten Beispielen und Redewendungen erkennen, wie das jeweilige Wort richtig und treffend anzuwenden ist." The book perfoms this function admirably. Indispensable for the teacher, useful for advanced students.

LEX *Duden. Bildwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. 2nd ed. Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institut, 1958. Pp. 792.

The book contains drawings and pictures on an almost endless variety of subjects, with the names of the objects depicted given on the facing page. Very useful for the teacher and for advanced students.

GRAM *Duden. Grammatik der deutschen Gegenwartssprache*. Revised edition edited by the Duden staff under the direction of Paul Grebe. Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institut, 1959. Pp. 699. [= *Der Grosse Duden*, vol. 4.]

An excellent reference book covering all aspects of grammar and orthography, with a brief section on phonology. The book reflects the recent movement towards analyzing German from the point of view of "innere Form." (N.B. The first edition of 1935, ed. by Otto Basler, cannot be recommended. It represents the older tradition of analyzing German grammar in terms of the grammars of Greek and Latin.)

PHON Egan, Alfred. *A German phonetic reader*. London: Univ. of London Press, 1913. Pp. xv, 142. (In series: The London phonetic readers.)

Contains a brief introduction followed by three sets of readings in phonetic transcription (using IPA symbols) illustrating three different styles of pronunciation: (1) "pronunciation suitable for ordinary reading aloud or the careful style of conversation" (*Lesesprache);* "the pronunciation used in [natural, ordinary] conversation" *(Umgangssprache);* and (3) "the elevated and oratorical style commonly used on the stage in serious drama" *(Vortragssprache).*

LEX Eggeling, H. F. *A dictionary of modern German prose usage*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961. Pp. xii, 418.

Not a dictionary in the usual sense, but an alphabetical listing of troublesome points in German grammar and vocabulary. Typical entries: *Gemüt* (no real English equivalent, but possibilities are suggested); *room* (when is it *Raum, Stube, Zimmer, Kammer, Gemach, Gelass?*); *nouns of measure, etc.* (*plural of*); etc. Very useful for teachers and advanced students.

GRAM Erben, Johannes. *Abriss der deutschen Grammatik*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 2nd ed., 1959. Pp. xii, 208.

A valuable reference work on the grammar of modern German. After a brief discussion of phonemics (including the phonemic structure of words) the author devotes most of his attention to the various parts of speech in German, ending with a relatively brief treatment of the sentence. The author follows the current German practice of classifying words according to syntactic and semantic function, and then discussing the various formal characteristics of the classes thus arrived at. The book is especially helpful because of its constant references to recent research on German grammar.

PHON von Essen, Otto. *Allgemeine und angewandte Phonetik*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1953. Pp. vii, 168.

Despite its title, this book concentrates primarily on the phonetics of German. It contains a moderately technical discussion of the physiology of speech, discusses types of sounds (especially in German), stress and pitch, and hearing. It is one of the few phonetics books written with a full understanding that ordinary "practical" phonetics is based on phonemics ("Phonologie"): "Jeder Sprechakt setzt das Vorhandensein eines Sprachgebildes voraus; deshalb setzt die Phonetik, sofern sie Sprechabläufe untersucht, die Phonologie voraus" (p. 150).

PHON ———. *Grundzüge der hochdeutschen Satzintonation*. Ratingen/Düsseldorf: A. Henn, 1956. Pp. 115.

The best treatment of the subject that is available. Although the author does not distinguish clearly between phonetic and phonemic analysis, his dot-and-dash diagrams of intonation are very helpful.

LEX Farrell, R. B. *Dictionary of German synonyms*. Cambridge: University Press, 1953. Pp. vii, 429.

Despite its title, this is not a dictionary of synonyms but rather a list of English words with remarks on their translation into German. The work is extremely helpful for the teacher and for the intermediate or advanced student.

GRAM Flämig, Walter. *Der Konjunktiv in der deutschen Sprache der Gegenwart: Inhalte und Gebrauchsweisen*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1959. Pp. 188.

Basing his investigations on works by Thomas Mann, the author examines the meanings expressed by subjunctives I and II. He follows the sound procedure of first making his analysis on the basis of form and of then deducing the meanings of the two subjunctives by contrasting them with the indicative and with each other.

GRAM ———. "Zur Differenzierung der Modusaussage: Über die Aussagewerte des Konjunctivs im deutschen Satz." *Wirkendes Wort* IX (1959).193-205.

A condensed presentation of the author's findings in his book on the subjunctive.

GRAM Fourquet, J. *Grammaire de l'allemand*. [Paris]: Hachette, 1952. Reprinted 1956. Pp. 284.

A thorough outline and reference grammar which strikes a nice balance between older and newer methods of analysis. A thoughtful review which gives a full description of the contents of this book was written by Gordon Tracy, *Monatshefte* XLVII (1955).56-59.

GRAM Glinz, Hans. *Geschichte und Kritik der Lehre von den Satzgliedern in der deutschen Grammatik*. Bern: A. Francke, 1947. Pp. 84.

A criticism of the traditional analysis of German grammar, which has been based as much on the classical languages and on logic as on the actual facts of German.

GRAM ———. *Die innere Form des Deutschen: Eine neue deutsche Grammatik* [= Bibliotheca Germanica 4]. Bern: A. Francke, 1952. Pp. 504.

The first wholehearted attempt to analyze German on its own terms rather than on those of logic and the classical languages. Though the book is very rewarding, it is exceedingly difficult to read and can be recommended only to the courageous. Glinz's analysis would have been far better if he had been familiar with the structural linguistic work going on in other parts of the world. A second edition, 1961, is unchanged except for a new introduction of 9 pages, minor changes in the *Sachregister*, and the addition of a *Beilage* of 15 pages containing notes and other explanatory material.

GRAM ———. *Der deutsche Satz: Wortarten und Satzglieder wissenschaftlich gefasst und dichterisch gedeutet.* Düsseldorf: Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann, 1957. Pp. 208.

Essentially a drastically simplified version of the conclusions reached in Glinz's longer work of 1952.

GRAM ———. "Wortarten und Satzglieder im Deutschen, Französischen und Lateinischen." *Der Deutschunterricht* IX (1957).iii.13-28.

In this clearly written article the author describes his new analysis of German parts of speech (*Wortarten*) and syntactic function classes (*Satzglieder*), discusses "das geistige Bild des deutschen Satzes" which this new analysis gives, then shows how the pupil can be led from this to a new and better understanding of French and Latin syntax. This article is very useful as a quick but clear introduction to Glinz's new German syntax.

GRAM ———. "Grammatik und Sprache." *Wirkendes Wort* IX (1959).129-39.

A lively introduction to the new kind of German grammar which the author has created. Where the old grammar presented an analysis based on external logic, the new grammar seeks to analyze the structure that lies within the language itself.

PHON Grandgent, C. H. *German and English sounds.* Boston: Ginn & Co., 1892. Pp. vi, 42.

Grandgent gives a careful comparison of his own (Boston) English with the (Magdeburg) German of Richard Hochdörfer. Remarks on many other varieties of English are also included. 27 pages of text are followed by 46 line drawings of the vocal organs illustrating the articulation of various English and German sounds. Much of the terminology and many of the symbols are now out of date, but essentially the book is as useful today as it was in 1892.

GRAM Griesbach, Heinz, and Schulz, Dora. *Grammatik der deutschen Sprache.* Munich: Max Hueber, 1960. Pp. xvi, 436.

An excellent reference book, skillfully arranged and convenient to use, based on the *Umgangssprache* of today. The work reflects the authors' experience teaching German to foreigners at the Goethe Institute in Munich. Though much of the book is traditional, the chapters on syntax reflect the new German approach to grammar; only the section on phonetics is weak. Strongly recommended for teachers, though not for students. (N.B. Customarily referred to as "Schulz-Griesbach," though the title page shows the authors' names in the opposite order.)

LEX Grimm, Jacob and Grimm, Wilhelm. *Deutsches Wörterbuch*. Vols. I ff., Leipzig, 1854ff.

This enormous and exhaustive dictionary on historical principles is the ultimate source of information on the history of German words, changes in meaning, etc. The older volumes should be supplemented by the material in the Trübner and Paul dictionaries.

GRAM Halle, Morris. "The German conjugation." *Word* IX (1953).45-53.

The author suggests that the conjugation of German verbs can be more easily taught and learned if the 3rd person singular of the past indicative, rather than the infinitive, is taken as the basic form. Though the reader may not agree with this proposal, the article contains a stimulating structural analysis of German verb inflection. Cf. also the article by Ulvestad (1956).

LEX Harbeck, Hans. *Gut gereimt ist halb gewonnen: Neues deutsches Reimlexikon*. Heidenheim (Brenz): Heidenheimer Verlagsanstalt, 1956. Pp. 204.

A dictionary of rhymes, which can often be helpful in making out pronunciation exercises and the like.

LEX Hauch, Edward F. *German idiom list* (= Publications of the American and Canadian Committees on Modern Languages, 10). New York: Macmillan, 1929. Pp. 98.

A list of 959 idioms, each of which occurred three or more times in over a million running words of written materials. Emphasis is exclusively on written German, and only partly on the modern period.

PHON Heffner, R-M. S. *General phonetics*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1952. Pp. xvii, 253.

A recent and thorough introduction to articulatory phonetics, with frequent references to both English and German.

PHON ———. "Phonemics in elementary German?" *Monatshefte*, XLVI (1954).273-7.

Criticizing the article by Byron J. Koekkoek (immediately preceding this one in the same number of the *Monatshefte*), the author argues that phonemic analysis tells us nothing new about German, and that it does not belong in an elementary German class. "The place for phonemic analysis is in the preparation of the teacher and particularly in the preparation of the people who are to write our elementary text books." The author then skillfully illustrates how a knowledge of both phonetics and phonemics will reveal areas of particular difficulty to the American student learning German.

PHON Hempl, George. *German orthography and phonology, a treatise with a word-list*. Part first, *The treatise*. Boston & London: Ginn & Co., 1897. Pp. xxxii, 303. (No more published.)

A remarkably full treatment of German pronunciation, including a brief section on pitch and a much longer one on stress. Much of the author's outlook is now out of date, e.g. 73 of the 86 paragraphs in the chapter on pronunciation deal with "the values of the letters." Nevertheless, the book contains much useful material, including constant comparisons of German and English, especially in a section on "The Difference Between German and English Pronunciation" (§§164-169).

GRAM Henzen, Walter. *Deutsche Wortbildung.* Halle (Saale), now Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1947. Pp. 307.

The standard work on German word formation. But since it places heavy emphasis on Old and Middle High German, it is of less use to the teacher than the simpler descriptive work by Wood.

DIAL ———. *Schriftsprache und Mundarten: Ein Überblick über ihr Verhältnis und ihre Zwischenstufen im Deutschen.* 2nd ed. Bern: Francke, 1954.

Contains a wealth of information on dialects, descriptive and historical, and on their relationship to the standard language.

GRAM Hinze, Fritz. "Von Wortarten, die keine sind, und von schwer bestimmbaren Satzgliedern." *Der Deutschunterricht* x (1958).i.57-75.

A discussion which by no means is definitive, but nevertheless is very stimulating. The author makes a clear distinction between *Wortart* (part of speech) and *Satzglied* (syntactic function class).

GRAM Jørgensen, Peter. *German Grammar I.* A revised edition translated [from the Danish] by G. Kolisko in consultation with the author, and with F. P. Pickering. London: Heinemann, 1959. Pp. xiv, 246.

A stimulating reference grammar for very advanced students and for teachers. The reader will find part of the work strange and new, since the author has not hesitated to break with tradition where he felt able to offer a better analysis.

GRAM Jude, Wilhelm K. *Deusche Grammatik.* 6th ed., Braunschweig etc.: Georg Westermann, 1957. Pp. 304.

A conventional presentation of the grammar of modern German, written in a simple and interesting style, with many helpful tables and copious examples. Useful as a reference work for the teacher and for unusually advanced students.

LEX Kaeding, F. W. *Häufigkeitswörterbuch der deutschen Sprache, festgestellt durch einen Arbeitsausschuss der deutschen Stenographiesysteme.* Steglitz bei Berlin: Selbstverlag des Herausgebers, 1897-98.

The main part of this work is a list of 79,716 word forms, each of which occurred four or more times in a total count of 10,910,777 running words taken from a wide variety of written sources. After each entry there is an indication of the number of times it occurred, separately and in compounds, within the total count. Though compiled in order to aid in the design of an efficient shorthand system, this work has also served as the basis of all German word frequency lists.

DIAL Keller, R. E. *German dialects: Phonology and morphology, with selected texts.* Manchester: Manchester Univ Press, 1961. Pp. xi, 396.

Following an introductory chapter, the remaining 8 chapters give phonological and morphological sketches, with sample literary texts, of the dialects of Switzerland (Zürich, Bern), Alsace, Darmstadt, Upper Austria, Luxemburg, Westphalia, and North Saxon (Lower Elbe region). The book is noteworthy for its phonemic approach and for its inclusion of dialect literature.

GEN Kloss, Heinz. *Die Entwicklung neuer germanischer Kultursprachen von 1800 bis 1950.* Munich: Pohl & Co., 1952. Pp. 254.

Though written by a sociologist and concerned only indirectly with German, this book is nevertheless of considerable interest to the teacher of German. The author begins with a discussion of the difference between language and dialect; he then deals briefly with each of twenty Germanic speech forms which, alongside the "big six" (Danish, English, German, Icelandic, Netherlandic, Swedish), need special consideration as more than mere local dialects. Of particular interest to the Germanist are his discussions of Yiddish, Low German, Luxemburg German, Pennsylvania German, Swiss German, and Cimbrian German (in northern Italy).

LEX Kluge, Friedrich. *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache.* 18th ed. by Walter Mitzka. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1960. Pp. xvi, 917.

This is the standard etymological dictionary of German.

PHON Koekkoek, Byron J. "German vowel length and the student of American-English background." *Monatshefte* XLVI (1954).267-72.

The author argues convincingly that "the points of the German vowel system which offer the greatest difficulty to the American student . . . lie in those areas in which he can not transfer his English habits of phoneme recognition and production to the new language." Among these areas is that of contrastive vowel length, especially the difference between short /a/ and long /a:/. The student must somehow be "shocked into the realization that contrastive length is a vital part of the whole non-diphthong vowel pattern in German . . ."

PHON ———. "German pitch notation." *Language Learning* VII (1956-57).i-ii.26-32.

The author suggests a method of marking pitch in elementary language materials. The analysis of pitch given here is tentative and incomplete; it is important insofar as it represents (along with the article by Mueller [1956]) a first attempt at distinguishing between phonetic and phonemic differences in pitch.

PHON ———. "Amerikanische Arbeiten zur Phonologie des Deutschen." *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung*, XXVI (1958).42-57.

A review of recent American contributions to the phonemics ("Phonologie") of German.

PHON ———. "The stress of the German 'accented adverb'." *Studies in Linguistics* XIV (1959).14-20.

The author shows that an accented adverb (or separable prefix) always bears primary or secondary stress, and that a verb form following it bears tertiary stress. Hence the sequence "accented adverb + verb": *sícherstèllen* has the stress pattern typical for compounds; whereas the sequence "ordinary adverb + verb": *sícher stêllen* shows stronger stress on the verb.

HIST Korlén, G. "Zur Entwicklung der deutschen Sprache diesseits und jenseits des eisernen Vorhangs." *Deutschunterricht für Ausländer* IX (1959).138-152.

An interesting discussion of a number of current German language problems: the proposed spelling reform and reactions to it; officialese; loan words (especially of common European material); "Aküsprache" (abbreviated words); "Umgangssprache"; and differences between West and East Germany. As a Swede, the author enjoys the advantage of being an interested outsider.

GRAM Kraševinnikova, E. A. *Modal'nye glagoly i časticy v nemeckom jazyke*. 2nd ed. Moscow: Izdat. lit. na inostr. jazykax, 1958. Pp. 185.

An excellent discussion of the modals and particles in modern German, based on the literature of the last 30 years. *Lassen* is included among the modals. In contrast to most other similar discussions, the author emphasizes the importance of sentence stress in treating modals, e.g. "Ein Lehrer *soll* streng sein" (i.e., it is his duty to be strict) vs. "Der Lehrer soll *streng* sein" (i.e., people say he is strict). Most interesting is the dicussion of the particles (*doch, denn, nun, schon, mal, ja, bloss, nur, man*)—a topic neglected in most similar books. In 23 pages the author illustrates the use of these particles, always contrasting them with the homonyms with which they are historically related, e.g., "Das ist ja unerhört" vs. *Ja,* ich komme."

GRAM ———. *Novoje v nemeckoj grammatike*. Moscow: Izdat. lit. na inostr. jazykax, 1960. Pp. 152.

A summary of recent work on German syntax and morphology. The author rejects Weisgerber's mentalistic approach to language, and comments at length on Glinz's books. Although she does not approve of Glinz's approach, she feels forced to admit—and exemplifies this method herself—that a sound descriptive analysis is a necessary prerequisite to sound language teaching. The last third of the book is devoted to a listing, with brief comments, of work done outside the USSR on German morphology.

LEX Krauss, Paul G. "The increasing use of English words in German." *German Quarterly* xxxi (1958).272-86.

A discussion of recent English loans in German, with bibliography.

DIAL Kretschmer, Paul. *Wortgeographie der hochdeutschen Umgangssprache.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1918. Pp. xvi, 638.

The only extensive study of the word geography of colloquial (as opposed to dialectal) German. Invaluable as a source of information on the geographical spread of such competing forms as *Samstag/Sonnabend, Treppe/Stiege, Schlachter/Schlächter/Fleischer/Fleischhacker/Fleischhauer/Knochenhauer/Metzger,* etc.

GRAM Kufner, Herbert L. *The Grammatical Structures of English and German.* (Contrastive Structure Series). Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1962. Pp. xi, 95.

A contrastive study of German and English which concentrates on points of maximum difference between the two languages, putting major emphasis on syntax and compulsory grammatical and semantic categories.

LEX Küpper, Heinz. *Wörterbuch der deutschen Umgangssprache.* Hamburg: Claassen Verlag, 1955. Pp. 421.

A collection of colloquial but non-dialectal words and expressions with remarks on known or presumed origin. Typical entries: *Quasselbude* 'Parlamentsgebäude, Parlament'; *quietschvergnügt 'sehr vergnügt.'*

LEX *Langenscheidt.* This firm publishes a number of German-English and English-German dictionaries, in various sizes and formats, all excellently done.

LEX Leisi, Ernst. *Der Wortinhalt: Seine Struktur im Deutschen und Englischen.* 2nd ed. Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer, 1961. Pp. 131.

The structure referred to in the title is not one of form but of semantic range. The book is useful to the teacher because it contains many interesting observations about the differences in distribution of "lexical equivalents" in English and German, based on the author's experiences as a teacher of German to American students.

PHON Leopold, Werner F. "German *ch.*" *Language* xxiv (1948).179-180.

In a valuable comment on the article by Moulton (1947), Leopold asks: "Is it permissible to introduce considerations of word-formation into phonemic disquisitions?" If the answer is yes, then German [ç] and [x] can be analyzed as allophones of a single phoneme. If the answer is no, then [ç] and [x] comprise two separate phonemes. See also the articles by Bloomfield (1930) and Dietrich (1953).

LEX ———. "Recent developments in the German language." *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* lvii (1958).232-269.

A distinguished linguist, who in 1955 revisited his native Germany for the first time in 20 years, reports on the changes (especially lexical) which he found in the German language.

DIAL ———. "The decline of German dialects." *Word* xv (1959).130-153.

Basing his remarks on three published studies plus his own observations in 1955, the author describes the effect which the millions of expellees have had on dialects. Most striking is the increased use of standard German, especially in the north.

GRAM Ljungerud, Ivar. *Zur Nominalflexion in der deutschen Literatursprache nach 1900* [= Lunder germanistische Forschungen, xxxi]. Lund and Kopenhagen: C. W. K. Gleerup/Ejnar Munksgaard, 1955. Pp. 350.

A detailed study of the inflection of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numerals in over 100,000 pages representing 434 works by 233 authors. Valuable as an objective description of actual usage.

PHON Luick, Karl. *Deutsche Lautlehre, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Sprechweise Wiens und der österreichischen Alpenländer*. Leipzig & Vienna, 1904. Pp. xii, 103.

The double purpose of this book is: (1) to introduce Austrian speakers of German to phonetics (the usual phonetic descriptions of German sounds in many cases do not apply exactly to Austrian pronunciation); and (2) to suggest the extent to which Austrians can adapt their pronunciation to that of the *Bühnenaussprache*. The result is a clear and interesting description of colloquial Austrian pronunciation, and some extremely sensible advice on adapting it, with moderation, to the prescribed standards of the north.

LEX Mackensen, Lutz. *Deutsches Wörterbuch: Rechtschreibung, Grammatik, Stil, Worterklärung, Fremdwörterbuch*. 3rd ed., Laupheim: Pfahl, 1955. Pp. 836.

A useful dictionary which includes many compounds and illustrates the use of many words. An unusually large amount of material is presented here in very compact form.

HIST ———. *Die deutsche Sprache unserer Zeit: Zur Sprachgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts*. Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer, 1956. Pp. 198.

The author surveys the changes which have occurred in German during the 20th century, and the factors which have produced them; literary movements, politics, business, science, advertising, the press, sports, etc., including refugees and expellees, the growing influence of big cities, and influences from foreign countries.

LEX Mangold, Max. *Duden Aussprachewörterbuch*. Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institut, 1962. Pp. 827 [= *Der Grosse Duden*, vol. 6].

This book is the latest and most complete pronunciation dictionary of standard German, containing over 100,000 entries. The pronunciation is given in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association.

GRAM Marchand, James W. "The teaching of German word order—a linguistic approach." *Language Learning* VIII (1958).3-4.27-35.

The author begins with a discussion of the inadequate way in which German word order is treated in most textbooks. He concludes with a comprehensive formula for word order in the independent clause. Though complicated, the formula is said to enable the student to generate with 95 per cent accuracy the German sentences asked for in second year German review grammars.

GRAM ———. *Applied linguistics: German: A guide for teachers.* Boston: D. C. Heath, 1961. Pp. xlii, 47.

The author gives a structural outline of those aspects of German syntax (15 pp.), morphology (19 pp.), and phonology (9 pp.) which are particularly difficult for American students. The discussion is moderately technical, and is intended for the teacher, not for classroom use. Corrective drills are suggested for each difficulty, but care should be taken in regard to the examples used since some are not acceptable to the more discriminating speakers of modern German. The author recommends that we ignore the difference between /a/ and /a:/ but his reasons are not convincing. The book contains an excellent introduction (40 pp.) on linguistics and language teaching by the editor, Simon Belasco.

PHON Martens, Carl and Peter. *Phonetik der deutschen Sprache. Praktische Aussprachelehre mit 136 Abbildungen in gesondertem Kunstdruckteil.* Munich: Max Hueber, 1961. Pp. 294 + 24 pp. of photographs, diagrams, and palatograms.

A very useful presentation of the vowels and consonants of German, with large numbers of contrastive examples from which the teacher can construct classroom drills. Especially helpful are the excellent photographs, palatograms, and diagrams of the vocal organs. The authors include both standard pronunciation and many aspects of colloquial pronunciation, though they do not always distinguish the two clearly. An astonishing omission (since the authors are colleagues of Otto von Essen at Hamburg) is any systematic treatment of stress and intonation.

DIAL Maurer, Friedrich. "Schriftsprache und Mundarten." *Der Deutschunterricht* VIII (1956).ii.5-14.

A clear discussion of what is meant by *Schriftsprache*, of how and why it arose, and of its relationship to dialects. The article contains in simple form a remarkable amount of information about the history of German, especially of Standard German.

LEX Meier, Helmut. "Dreissig Jahre Zählforschung am deutschen Sprachschatz." *Muttersprache* 1951.6-14.

The author discusses the work he has done with the Kaeding syllable count. He gives statistics on the relationship between the relative frequency of a word and the number of phonemes it contains, discusses the application of frequency statistics to proposed spelling reforms, and mentions differences in word frequencies in different types of texts.

LEX ———. "Die tausend häufigsten Wortformen der deutschen Sprache." *Muttersprache* 1952.88-94.

A list of the 1022 most frequent word forms, with their frequency rank. Based ultimately on the Kaeding syllable count.

LEX Meier, Hermann. *The 1000 most frequent German words*. New York: Oxford, 2nd ed. 1933, reprinted 1947. Pp. 24.

This booklet is designed to be slipped into the back of those texts which omit the first 500 or 1000 words from their vocabularies. The 1000 most frequent words are listed and translated; the 500 most frequent are also starred. Six pages in the back contain a few remarks on how to study, on pronunciation, and on grammar: the articles, adjective endings, pronouns, and verb forms.

LEX Meldau, Rudolf. *Kleines Deutschlandbuch für Ausländer. Wichtige Sachgebiete und ihr Wortschatz*. Munich: Max Hueber Verlag, 2nd ed., 1959. Pp. 77.

This helpful little book contains descriptive passages of a page or two in length on many aspects of modern German life, ranging from schools and universities through radio, television, theater and newspapers, to such familiar topics as the family, health, clothing and travel.

PHON Menzerath, Paul. *Die Architektonik des deutschen Wortschatzes* [= Phonetische Studien, 3]. Bonn/Hannover/Stuttgart: Ferd. Dümmlers Verlag, 1954. Pp. [viii], 131.

A study of the "architecture" of German words as revealed in the relationship between number of syllables and number of sounds. An important review of this work, with added data, is that of W. F. Twaddell in *Language* xxx (1954).593-597.

DIAL Mitzka, Walther. *Deutsche Mundarten*. Heidelberg: Winter, 1943. Pp. vi, 173.

A guide to German dialect study: history of dialect study, dialect areas, dialect and standard language, dialect grammar (including phonology) and lexicology, writings in dialect.

DIAL ———. and (from vol. 5 on) Ludwig Erich Schmitt. *Deutscher Wortatlas*. Giessen: Wilhelm Schmitz, 1951ff.

Based on materials gathered in 1939. The maps show the geographical distribution in the dialects of synonyms for a given word of the standard language.

DIAL ——— *Handbuch zum deutschen Sprachatlas*. Marburg: Elwert, 1952. Pp. 180.

A guide to the use of the *Sprachatlas*, and a review of many of the findings which have grown out of it.

DIAL ———. "Stämme und Landschaften in deutscher Wortgeographie." *Deutsche Wortgeschichte*, ed. by Friedrich Maurer and Friedrich Stroh, vol. II, pp. 561-613. 2nd ed., Berlin: de Gruyter, 1959.

Using material taken from his *Deutscher Wortatlas* and other sources, the author shows the many and varied kinds of information that can be obtained from an examination of the geographical distribution of words in the modern dialects.

LEX Morgan, B. Q. *German frequency word book*. New York: Macmillan, 1928 [and subsequent printings]. Pp. xv, 87.

The preface of this work describes the Kaeding *Häufigkeitswörterbuch* on which it is based, and explains the ingenious methods that were used to convert this into a pedagogically useful list of basic word groups (basic or stem words plus derived or related forms). The text consists of two lists. List A contains one representative of each of the 2402 groups havings a frequency of 200 or more in the total Kaeding count of 10,910,777 running words; these representative words are arranged in the order of frequency of the group. List B is an alphabetical listing of these same 2402 forms plus some 3600 derived or related forms, giving a total list of approximately 6000 words.

HIST
DIAL Moser, Hugo. "Entwicklungstendenzen des heutigen Deutsch." *Der Deutschunterricht* VI (1954).ii.87-107.

An interesting, objective, and sensible description of the changes which are occurring in the German language today: changes in spelling, in sounds, in morphology and syntax, in vocabulary, in meaning, and in local elements which are accepted in the standard language.

HIST ———. "Mundart und Hochsprache im neuzeitlichen Deutsch." *Der Deutschunterricht* VIII (1956).ii.36-61.

An excellent discussion of the roles of the *Hochsprache*, the *Umgangssprache*, and the *Volkssprache* (respectively standard German, colloquial German, and local dialects). Especially good for its description of the early 19th century and of the 20th century.

HIST ———. *Deutsche Sprachgeschichte, mit einer Einführung in die Fragen der Sprachbetrachtung*. 3rd ed. Stuttgart: C. E. Schwab, 1957. Pp. 231.

A relatively brief but competent and up to date treatment of the subject.

HIST ———. "Neuere und neueste Zeit: Von den 80er Jahren des 19. Jahrhunderts zur Gegenwart." *Deutsche Wortgeschichte*, ed. by Friedrich

Maurer and Friedrich Stroh, vol. II, pp. 445-560. 2nd ed., Berlin: de Gruyter, 1959.

The author gives a wealth of information on developments during the past 80 years: new words and new formations, new loans and fashions, shifts in parts of speech and changes in meaning. Special sections cover the different developments in Austria, Switzerland, and Luxemburg, and in the German of states with other national languages (including the U. S. and Canada).

LEX Moulton, Jenni Karding. *The German vest pocket dictionary, German-English, English-German.* New York: Random House, 1959. Pp. xi, 388.

A brief but useful dictionary. The English-German section is unusually good for so small a work in that it indicates the semantic distinctions between different German translations of a given English word. E.g., English *ask* is translated as: *(question)* fragen; *(request)* bitten; *(demand)* verlangen."

GRAM Moulton, William G. "Summary of German Grammar." Pp. 467-504 in Part II of J. Alan Pfeffer, ed., *Dictionary of everyday usage, German-English, English-German.* New York: Henry Holt, 1945.

A summary of German grammar along moderately structuralist lines.

PHON ———. "Juncture in modern standard German." *Language* XXIII (1947).212-226.

A brief presentation of the phonemes of German (vowels, consonants, stress) followed by a technical discussion of juncture.

PHON ———. "Textbook materials for teaching German pronunciation." *Report of the Sixth Annual Round Table Meeting on Linguistics and Language Teaching* [= *Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics,* No. 8], pp. 22-31. Washington: Georgetown University Press, 1955.

The author discusses the need for including pronunciation materials in elementary textbooks, and illustrates some possible methods: more or less minimal pairs contrasting similar vowels in German and English, and contrasting different vowels within German.

PHON ———. "Syllable nuclei and final consonant clusters in German." *For Roman Jakobson,* pp. 372-381. The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1956.

The author lists the final consonant clusters of German and discusses various solutions, depending on one's preferences in phonemic theory, of the syllable nuclei.

GEN ———. "German language." *Encyclopaedia Britannica* x, 212-216. Chicago, etc.

A brief sketch of sounds, spelling, morphology, syntax, dialects, and history.

PHON ———. *The Sounds of English and German.* (Contrastive Structure Series). Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1962. Pp. xiii, 145.

A contrastive study of the sound systems of standard German and American English, including stress, intonation and juncture as well as consonants and vowels. It is intended for teachers of German in the United States and contains detailed analyses of the two phonologies, with numerous examples.

PHON Mueller, Hugo. "Stress phonemes in German." *Studies in Linguistics* VIII (1950).82-87.

Though brief, this study is important as the first attempt to give a phonemic rather than phonetic treatment of stress in German. The author posits four significant degrees, which he calls primary, secondary, tertiary, and weak.

PHON ———. "Hinweis für einen deutschen Phonologiekurs." *Deutschunterricht für Ausländer* VI (1956).166-171.

The author gives suggestions for a course of pronunciation exercises which would precede the usual beginning of instruction in German. He compares the phonemes of German with corresponding phonemes in English, and points out the difficulties which English speaking learners will inevitably have. The variety of German described differs slightly from the usual standard in that the vowels of such words as *fliehst, weiht, muht* are longer than those of *fliesst, weit, Mut,* and the consonants of *sonnst, hemmt, harrt* are longer than those of *sonst, Hemd, hart.*

PHON ———. "Some German intonation patterns and their relation to stress." *Modern Language Journal* XL (1956).28-30.

This is the first (and as of 1960 the only) attempt to describe the intonational system of German in phonemic terms. The author posits three normal levels of pitch and three terminal junctures. He pays special attention to the conflict in American learners between the English and German intonational systems.

PHON ———. "Phonology course." *Deutsch: Erstes Buch* (Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co., 1958), pp. 1-30.

The author presents a skillful introduction to the vowel and consonant sounds of German, with copious drill material which will allow the student to hear and practice the difference between various German sounds and their closest English equivalents. Some of the phonetic explanations are too technical for the student (though not for the teacher), but the contrastive pronunciation exercises should be extremely effective. This is perhaps the only textbook available which makes a serious and wholehearted attempt to teach pronunciation. In a few respects the pronunciation indicated here differs from the usual standard, for example in the assumption of a longer vowel in *fliehst* than in *fliesst,* and a longer consonant in *hemmt* than in *Hemd.*

PHON ———. "Length as a phoneme in the German vowel system." *Journal of the Canadian Linguistic Association* IV (1958).35-37.

What are traditionally called 'short' and 'long' vowels in German actually differ more in quality than in quantity. In this study the author analyzes a variety of German which shows true differences in length: plain (tense) vowel in *fliesst, spät, Saat* etc., the same vowel plus length in *fliehst, späht, saht* etc. The resulting system is thus composed of: (1) 7 lax vowels, (2) 7 tense vowels, (3) 3 diphthongs; classes (2) and (3) can occur with or without a following phoneme of length.

LEX Muret-Sanders. *Encyclopaedic English-German and German-English dictionary.* (Title also in German.) Part I (in two halves), English-German, ed. by Ed. Muret, Berlin: Langenscheidt, 1891, pp. xxxii, 2460. Part II (in two halves), German-English, ed. by Daniel Sanders et al., revised and corrected edition, Berlin-Schöneberg: Langenscheidt, [1906], pp. xxiv, 8, [2], 1-1151, xlviii, 1153-2368.

By far the most compendious English-German, German-English dictionary. A new and completely revised edition is scheduled for publication in the early 1960's.

GRAM Nordmeyer, George. "Zur Bildung des Genitivs Singular im heutigen Deutsch." *German Quarterly* XXXIV (1961).227-281.

A good discussion of present facts and of historical trends.

LEX Ortmann, Arnold A. "A study in first-year German vocabulary." *German Quarterly* VIII (1935).119-28.

The author examined 12 first-year lists, and gives here the words which occurred in 11 or 12 of them. These are very basic vocabulary items: 135 nouns, 69 strong verbs, 35 weak verbs, 159 other words. Total: 398.

PHON Passy, Paul. *Petite phonétique comparée des principales langues européennes.* Leipzig & Berlin: Teubner, 1906. Pp. iv, 132.

An elementary treatise on phonetics intended especially for modern language teachers. It compares the sounds of French primarily with those of English and German, secondarily with those of Italian and Spanish, to a lesser extent with those of other European languages and dialects.

LEX Paul, Hermann. *Deutsches Wörterbuch.* 5th East German ed. by A. Schirmer, Halle (Saale): Niemeyer VEB, 1956-57 (reprinted 1959), Pp. 784. 5th West German ed. by Werner Betz, Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1957ff.

These are the latest editions of a classic work which is unsurpassed for the historical information it gives within a single volume. A work of great scholarship which can also be of help in the practical task of teaching.

HIST Paul-Stolte. *Kurze deutsche Grammatik*, auf Grund der fünfbändigen *Deutschen Grammatik* von Hermann Paul, eingerichtet von Heinz Stolte. 2nd ed. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1951. Pp. xvi, 522.

A condensed and partly modernized version of Paul's classic historical grammar of German (1916-1920). Contains sections on the general history of German, and on the history of its phonology, inflections, syntax, and word formation.

LEX Pekrun, Richard. *Das deutsche Wort: Ein umfassendes Nachschlagewerk des deutschen und eingedeutschten Sprachschatzes*. 3rd ed. Heidelberg & Munich: Keyser, 1959. Pp. xx, 797.

One of the standard all-German dictionaries of German.

LEX Peltzer, Karl. *Das treffende Wort: Wörterbuch sinnverwandter Ausdrücke*. 5th ed. Thun and Munich: Ott Verlag, 1959. Pp. 582.

A very useful dictionary of synonyms, arranged alphabetically and with cross references. Comparable to the English *Roget's Thesaurus in dictionary form*.

LEX Pfeffer, J. Alan, editor. *Dictionary of everyday usage, German-English, English-German*. New York: Henry Holt, 1945. Pp. xxvi, 369, 504.

Contains ca. 10,000 entries in each part. Not intended for use in connection with reading, but for the intermediate student who wishes to speak and write. Extremely helpful because nearly every entry is illustrated in one or more sentences. The introductory material contains a presentation of German pronunciation and spelling; at the end of part two is a 37 page summary of German grammar.

HIST Priebsch, R. and W. E. Collinson. *The German language*. 4th ed., revised. London: Faber & Faber, 1958. Pp. xx, 496.

The most extensive treatment of the history of German that has been written in English. Useful in many ways, but not really up to date.

LEX Purin, C. M. *A standard German vocabulary of 2932 words and 1500 idioms*. Boston: D. C. Heath, 1937. Pp. vi, 186.

Extremely useful for students because of the wealth of examples and the many derivatives and compounds included. The first 500 most frequent words are double starred, the next 500 single starred. The list is similar to, but not identical with, that of Wadepuhl and Morgan.

LEX Rabe, Heinrich, *Deutsch-englisches Satzlexikon der allgemeinen und wirtschaftlichen Sprache*. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 17-19th thousand, 1954. Pp. xv, 807.

An extremely useful dictionary in which German words are translated into English and then generally illustrated in one or more German sentences with English translation.

GRAM Schneider, Wilhelm. *Stilistische deutsche Grammatik: Die Stilwerte der Wortarten, der Wortstellung und des Satzes*. Basel, Freiburg, Vienna: Herder, 1959. Pp. xiii, 522.

Using examples chosen from a wide variety of writers, the author examines and discusses the stylistic values of the various parts of speech, of various kinds of word order, and of various types of independent and dependent clauses.

LEX Schöffler-Weis. *Taschenwörterbuch der englischen und deutschen Sprache.* Stuttgart: Klett. Vol. I, *Englisch-Deutsch,* 3rd ed., 1954, pp. x, 628. Vol. 2, *Deutsch-Englisch,* 3rd ed., 1955, Pp. xvi, 1174.

For its size and modest price an unusually helpful dictionary. The translations are often better than those in larger dictionaries. Because of its small size, it contains few forms in context.

Schulz-Griesbach. *See* Griesbach, Heinz, and Schulz, Dora.

DIAL Schwarz, Ernst. *Die deutschen Mundarten.* Göttingen: Vandenhoek & Ruprecht, 1950. Pp. 202.

A survey of German dialects, especially good in the area of the author's specialty: eastern Germany and the former German speech islands to the east.

PHON Siebs, Theodor. *Deutsche Hochsprache, Bühnenaussprache.* 17th ed. by Helmut de Boor and Paul Diels. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1958. Pp. 353.

The standard authority on matters of correct pronunciation. It contains 91 pages of historical and explanatory material, a 135 page word list with many *Fremdwörter,* and a 111 page list of German and foreign names.

PHON Soames, Laura. *Introduction to English, French and German phonetics.* New ed., revised and edited by Wilhelm Viëtor. London & New York, 1899. Part I, pp. xxvii, 178; part II, *Reading lessons and exercises,* Pp. 89.

Pages 155-178 of Part I are devoted to a useful "German analysis," with attention drawn to the differences between English and German.

LEX *Der Sprach-Brockhaus: Deutsches Bildwörterbuch für jedermann.* 7th ed., Wiesbaden: Eberhard Brockhaus, 1958. Pp. 799.

An extremely useful all-German dictionary, full of helpful drawings and tables.

LEX Spalding, Keith. *An historical dictionary of German figurative usage.* Oxford: Blackwell, 1952ff.

This work is intended to list every word that has acquired a figurative meaning, with references. Emphasis is placed on the period since ca. 1750.

GEN Thierfelder, Franz. *Die deutsche Sprache im Ausland.* Hamburg, Berlin, Bonn: R. v. Decker's Verlag, G. Schenck. Vol. I, *Der Völker-*

verkehr als sprachliche Aufgabe; 1956, pp. 196. Vol. II, *Die Verbreitung der deutschen Sprache in der Welt;* 1957, Pp. xi, 402.

Vol. I discusses the topic of world languages, the role of German as a world language, and its advantages and disadvantages; it also contains an interesting chapter on methods of teaching German. Volume II gives valuable analyses, with statistics, of the role played by German in non-German-speaking countries throughout the world.

LEX *Trübners Deutsches Wörterbuch*. Vols. 1-4 ed. by Alfred Götze, vols. 5-8 ed. by Walther Mitzka. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1939-1957. Pp. 4850.

The aim of this excellent work is to be to the educated layman what the mammoth Grimm dictionary is to the specialist. Not intended to be exhaustive. Each entry is in effect a short historical essay on the word listed, though with special emphasis on the present.

PHON Twaddell, W. F. "A phonological analysis of intervocalic consonant clusters in German." *Actes du IVème Congrès International des Linguistes* (Copenhagen, 1938), Pp. 218-225.

An investigation of the intervocalic consonant clusters occurring in German.

PHON ———. "Combinations of consonants in the stressed syllables in German (an extension of the 'rules of combination')." *Acta Linguistica* I (1939).189-199; II (1940-41).31-50.

The author gives a complete list of the consonant clusters preceding and following stressed vowels. These show interesting features of distribution, such as the fact a given word almost never shows the same cluster before and after its stressed vowel.

PHON ———. "On the teaching of *ü* and *ö*." *Monatshefte* XXXVI (1941). 103-104.

As an aid in the teaching of front rounded vowels, the author suggests that students be told to round their lips for the whole syllable or even the whole word. This agrees with the articulatory habits of native German speakers.

HIST ———. "Standard German." *Anthropological Linguistics* I (1959). iii.1-7.

A useful account of the way in which the type of German now considered to be "standard" came to be so widely accepted, and how it won out over its many competitors.

GRAM Ulvestad, Bjarne. "Object clauses without 'dass' dependent on negative governing clauses in modern German." *Monatshefte* XLVII (1955).329-338.

If they treat the topic at all, most authors on German syntax state that "dass" cannot be omitted after a negative governing clause: positive "ich glaube, er ist schon da," but negative "ich glaube nicht, *dass* er schon da ist." Ulvestad cites examples from modern authors which show that "dass" *can* be omitted after a negative governing clause, and discusses factors which seem to favor its omission.

GRAM ———. "The strong verb conjugation system in German." *Word* XII (1956).91-105.

The author gives a sound and thorough classification of German strong verbs, based on the vowels of the various principal parts. The analysis is descriptive and structural, and in this way differs from the historical classification that is generally used. The author shows that predictability is greater if the infinitive is taken as the base form, rather than the past tense as proposed by Halle (1953).

GRAM ———. "A structural approach to the description of German word-order." *Årbok for Universitetet i Bergen*, Humanistisk Serie, 1960, No. 1. Pp. 28.

The author took a German sentence containing 6 syntactically movable elements, arranged them in all possible orders (though with the finite verb kept in second position), and then asked German speakers to rate the resulting sentences as 'good,' 'not good, but not impossible,' and 'impossible.' An interesting experiment, though the results are inconclusive.

PHON Viëtor, Wilhelm. *Elemente der Phonetik des Deutschen, Englischen und Französischen*. 3rd ed., Leipzig, 1894. Pp. xii, 388. (The latest edition, which we have not seen, is the 7th, Leipzig, 1923.)

A full and detailed introduction to the phonetics of these three languages. As each type of sound is described, its occurrence in German, English and French is discussed. This is the full, scholarly work of which the *Kleine Phonetik* by the same author is an abridgement.

PHON ———. *German pronunciation: Practice and theory*. 3rd ed., Leipzig: Reisland, 1903. Pp. viii, 137. (A 5th ed., which we have not seen, was published in 1923.)

A simple but useful introduction to the sounds of German. Especially helpful are the numerous sections where the author discusses the special difficulties which speakers of English will inevitably encounter in learning to pronounce German. Though a few statements on pronunciation are now out of date, by and large the book is still extremely useful. Pp. 1-61 discuss pronunciation; pp. 62-97 deal with the fit between spelling and pronunciation; pp. 98-113 treat accent; pp. 116-137 give sample texts in conventional spelling and phonetic transcription.

PHON ———. *Kleine Phonetik des Deutschen, Englischen und Französischen*. 12th ed., Leipzig, 1926.

We have seen only the English translation of this; see Viëtor-Rippmann.

PHON ———. *Deutsches Aussprachewörterbuch*. 3rd ed. by Ernst A. Meyer. Leipzig, 1921. Pp. xxii, 469. (There is also a 4th-5th ed., Leipzig, 1932, which we have not seen.)

Indispensable, since this is the only full pronunciation dictionary of German.

PHON Viëtor-Rippmann. *Elements of phonetics: English, French & German*. Translated and adapted by Walter Rippmann from Prof. Viëtor's *Kleine Phonetik*. London: J. M. Dent & Co., 4th ed., 1907. Pp. xi, 143.

A simple but thorough description of the sounds of (British) English, French, and German, written with a full understanding of the differences among the three. The treatment is almost too objective: the author merely states differences, and leaves it to the teacher to determine what difficulties an English speaker (for example) will have in learning German, and how they can be overcome.

LEX Wadepuhl, Walter and Bayard Quincy Morgan. *Minimum standard German vocabulary*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1934. Pp. vii, 90.

This brief dictionary was prepared at the request of the American Association of Teachers of German, and is generally considered the standard basic word list for American students and teachers of German. It contains some 2150 basic words or stems; the 1018 recommended as minimum for a one-year college course are starred. The list was adapted from Morgan's *German frequency word book*, which in turn was based on the Kaeding *Häufigkeitswörterbuch*.

PHON Wängler, Hans-Heinrich. *Atlas deutscher Sprachlaute*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1958. Pp. 40 + 29 plates.

The most important parts of this book are the 29 plates showing photographs of typical articulations of the phonemes of German. For each phoneme there is given a front and side view of the mouth, an X-ray side view of the articulation, and a palatogram. The essential features of each articulation are interpreted in hand drawings printed on cellophane overlays for each picture. These photographs and particularly the drawings are extremely helpful as an aid to understanding the articulation of the sounds of German.

PHON ———. *Grundriss einer Phonetik des Deutschen mit einer allgemeinen Einführung in die Phonetik*. Marburg: Elwert, 1960. Pp. viii, 156, with a phonograph record.

A moderately technical introduction to phonetics in general and to the phonetics of German in particular. Intended especially for advanced students and teachers.

PHON Wardale, W. L. *German pronunciation*. Edinburgh: University Press, 1955. Pp. xii, 95.

Contains phonetic descriptions of the sounds of German, plus lists of words illustrating them. A few phonetic facts and pronunciations are erroneous, and many of the value judgments on pronunciation are highly questionable.

LEX Wasserzieher, Ernst. *Woher? Ableitendes Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. 14th ed. by Werner Betz. Bonn, etc.: Dümmler, 1959, Pp. 441.

A widely-used etymological dictionary of German. Much briefer than Kluge, but useful especially for the 8 lists of words which precede the etymological dictionary proper: (1) words shared by other Indo-European languages; (2) words shared only by other Germanic languages; (3) loanwords; (4) "Fremdwörter"; (5) Low German words; (6). words from non-Indo-European languages; (7) words which entered German through Christianity; (8) student words.

GRAM Waterman, John T. "Basic syntax for language learning." *German Quarterly* xxx (1957).262-8.

The author argues that students should be made aware of syntax before they plunge into the study of a foreign language. To illustrate his argument, he gives clear and simple descriptions of word order, constituent classes, stress and intonation, and agreement, with particular reference to English and German and to the differences between them.

LEX Wehrle-Eggers. *Deutscher Wortschatz: Ein Wegweiser zum treffenden Ausdruck*. 12th ed. Stuttgart: Ernst Klett, 1961. Pp. xxxi, 821.

Modeled on P. M. Roget, *Thesaurus of English words and phrases*, this work was first edited by Anton Schlessing (1st ed. 1881), then by Hugo Wehrle (5th ed. 1913), now by Hans Eggers. The systematic part of the book (pp. 1-338) groups the words of German into 1000 semantic categories, which are in turn grouped under 6 main headings. The alphabetical part (pp. 339-821) lists the same words alphabetically, with reference to the systematic part. As indispensable for German as Roget is for English.

GRAM Weisgerber, Leo. "Der Mensch im Akkusativ." *Wirkendes Wort* VIII (1957-58).193-205.

A stimulating article which is at the same time a good example of Weisgerber's approach to the analysis of language. He analyzes successively "lautliche Form, inhaltlicher Aufbau, geistige Leistung, gestaltende Wirkung." In this article he analyzes from this point of view the phenomenon of "Akkusativierung," i.e. the increasing tendency towards constructions such as "ihn damit beliefern" in place of "es ihm liefern."

DIAL Wenker, Georg, Ferdinand Wrede, et al. *Deutscher Sprachatlas*. Marburg (Lahn): N. G. Elwert, 1926-1956. 128 maps and 344 + 35 pages of accompanying text.

Most of the material here presented was gathered during the 1870's and 1880's. The maps show the geographical distribution of various words and pronunciations at that time. A pioneering work, of basic importance for German dialect study.

LEX Wildhagen, Karl and (vol. 2 only) Will Héraucourt. *English-German, German-English dictionary.* (Title also in German.) Wiesbaden: Brandstetter, and London: George Allen & Unwin. Vol. 1, *English-German,* 7th ed., 1957, pp. xxii, 822. Vol. 2, *German-English,* 1st ed., 1953, pp. xxvi, 1345.

Useful in many ways, but to be used only with caution. Ranges from the brilliant through the bizarre to the downright erroneous. Valuable for the many forms cited in context.

GRAM Wood, Frederick T. *Word formation in German.* Charlottesville, Va.: School of Germanic Languages, University of Virginia, 1948. Pp. viii, 124; multilithed.

A straightforward, descriptive treatment of the subject, containing much useful material for teachers and advanced students.

DIAL Zinsli, Paul. "Hochsprache und Mundarten in der deutschen Schweiz." *Der Deutschunterricht* VIII (1956).ii.61-72.

Within the German speaking countries, Switzerland is unique in its use of language forms: the standard language is used only on certain formal occasions; dialect is used exclusively for most situations of everyday life. This strong survival of dialect contradicts predictions made at the turn of the century, when it was thought that dialect speech would die out at least in the big cities. Prediction for the future: dialects will remain strong, though the differences between them will tend to be leveled out.

3. PERIODICALS

Der Deutschunterricht. Beiträge zu seiner Praxis und wissenschaftlichen Grundlegung. In Verbindung mit Fritz Martini, Friedrich Maurer, Gerhard Storz. Herausgegeben von Robert Ulshöfer. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart, Rotebühlstrasse 77. Six numbers per year.

Each number is devoted to a particular topic, such as "Sprachlehre," "Zur Sprachwissenschaft und Sprachtheorie," "Zu Form und Bau mittelalterlicher Dichtung." Its purpose is to keep the secondary school teacher up to date on the latest developments in the field of German language and literature, and its contributors include some of the outstanding secondary school and university teachers in the German speaking countries. Though intended for teachers of German as a first language, it contains much of interest for teachers of German as a second language.

Deutschunterricht für Ausländer. Zeitschrift für Unterrichtsmethodik und sprachlichen Austausch. In Verbindung mit dem Goethe-Institut, München, und dem Deutschen Ausschuss für Sprechkunde und Sprecherziehung. Herausgeber: Dr. Franz Thierfelder, Stuttgart. Schriftleitung: Dr. Dora Schulz, Goethe-Institut, München, Lenbachplatz 3. Max Hueber Verlag, München 13, Amalienstrasse 77. Six numbers per year; annual subscription price DM 6.60.

Contains a wide variety of articles and news of interest to the teacher of German.

The German Quarterly. Published by the American Association of Teachers of German. Editor-in-chief, Werner Neuse, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont; Managing Editor, Harold von Hofe, Dept. of German, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7, California; Business Manager, Herbert H. J. Peisel, Dept. of German, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, N. Y. Annual subscription price $4.00, including membership in the AATG $4.50.

Contains articles on language, literature, and language teaching; reports from AATG chapters; news, notes, and comments of interest to the teacher of German; and reviews of new books, including textbooks. The May number contains a list of members of the AATG; the November number contains an index for the year.

Language Learning. A Journal of Applied Linguistics. Published at the University of Michigan, North University Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Four numbers per volume; subscription per volume $2.00.

Contains simply written articles on the application of linguistics to the teaching of a wide variety of foreign languages, including English for foreigners. Books reviewed range from textbooks to the latest works on linguistics.

The Modern Language Journal. Devoted primarily to methods, pedagogical research, and to topics of professional interest to all language teachers. Published by the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations; edited by Robert F. Roeming, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.; business manager, Stephen L. Pitcher, 7144 Washington Ave., St. Louis 30, Missouri. Eight numbers per year; annual subscription price $4.00.

Contains a wide variety of articles on all aspects of language teaching, as well as reviews of new books including textbooks. The January number contains an "Annotated bibliography of modern language methodology for . . . [the second preceding year]"; the February number lists new appointments etc. in college and university modern language departments; the March number contains a list of "American doctoral degrees granted in the field of modern languages in . . . [the preceding academic year]"; the December number contains an index for the year.

Monatshefte. A journal devoted to the study of German language and literature. Edited by J. D. Workman. Published under the auspices of the Department of German, University of Wisconsin, Bascom Hall, Madison 6, Wisconsin. Seven numbers per year; annual subscription price $3.50.

Contains learned articles on language and literature, and reviews of new books including textbooks. The first number each year lists the members of German departments in colleges and universities throughout the country.

Muttersprache. Zeitschrift zur Pflege und Erforschung der deutschen Sprache. Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Gesellschaft für deutsche Sprache von ihrem Vorsitzer Prof. Dr.-Ing. Walter Hensen. Lüneburg: Heliand-Verlag. Twelve numbers per year; annual subscription price, DM 20.00.

Contains a wealth of articles on all aspects of the German language. Valuable also for its book reviews and résumés of important articles in other journals.

PMLA. Publications of the Modern Language Association of America. Edited by George Winchester Stone, Jr., Secretary, Modern Language Association, 4 Washington Place, New York 3, N.Y. Five numbers (one in two parts) per year; annual membership (including subscription to *PMLA*) $10.00, student membership $5.00.

Each of the regular numbers (March, June, Sept., Dec.) contains 10 to 15 learned articles, a section entitled "For members only" with much valuable information for the language teacher, and a section on the MLA's Foreign Language Program with news of new developments from grade school through graduate school. The May number contains the *Annual Bibliography*, now international in scope. Part 2 of the September number contains a list of members, a list of chairmen of modern language departments in colleges and universities, and an extraordinarily helpful "Directory of useful addresses."

Wirkendes Wort. Deutsches Sprachschaffen in Lehre und Leben. Herausgegeben von Felix Arends, Hennig Brinkmann, Kurt Derleth, Anton Gail, Wolfdietrich Rasch, Leo Weisgerber. Dusseldorf: Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann. Six numbers per year; annual subscription price, DM 18.00.

Contains articles on the German language, on German literature, and on language and literature in education. Useful also for its book reviews, news, and personalia.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen. 1846 ff. Since 1950 contains an annual *Bibliographie zur deutschen Philologie* compiled by Friedrich Maurer, covering the years 1945ff. Useful for the postwar period because the *Jahresberichte* have fallen so far behind.

Etudes Germaniques. Revue trimestrielle de la Société des Etudes Germaniques. Paris: Didier. Vols. Iff., 1946ff.

Each number contains an excellent critical bibliography (essentially a series of brief reviews) and a unique review of reviews, listing articles of interest to Germanists in other periodicals in Europe and America.

Germanistik: Internationales Referatenblatt mit bibliographischen Hinweisen. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag. Vol. I, no. 1, 1960.

A new bibliographical journal which covers the entire field of Germanistic studies. It lists all new books and articles in the field and gives brief summaries of the more important ones.

Hansel, Johannes. *Bücherkunde für Germanisten. Wie sammelt man das Schrifttum nach dem neuesten Forschungsstand?*, Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 1959. Pp. 233.

This is both a bibliography of bibliographies and a guide to students, showing them how they can best find their way through the ever growing mass of specialized literature. The entire field of German language and literature is included.

Indogermanisches Jahrbuch: Bibliographie des Jahres 19—. Berlin: de Gruyter. Vols. Iff., 1913ff.

Contains references to linguistic work in all Indo-European languages.

Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiet der germanischen Philologie. Berlin, vols. 1-42, 1879-1920. Neue Folge, vols. Iff., 1921ff.

The standard bibliography on the subject. As of 1960 it lags hopelessly behind, but may catch up eventually.

Kleine Bibliothek des Deutschlehrers. Zusammengestellt in Verbindung mit der American Association of Teachers of German. Bonn: Inter Nationes e.V., 1956. Pp. 10 (unnumbered).

A very brief little bibliography containing a few items on language along with primary emphasis on other teaching aids such as picture books, maps, travel guides, cultural history, literary history, art and music, schools, politics and economics, and reference works.

Linguistic bibliography for the year 19— and supplement for previous years. (Title also in French.) Published by the Permanent International Committee of Linguists with a grant from UNESCO. Utrecht and Antwerp (formerly Brussels): Spectrum, 1949ff.

A world bibliography of works on all fields of linguistics. Vols. I and II cover the period 1939-1947; subsequent volumes cover each following year. Contains an index of authors.

Loewenthal, Fritz. *Bibliographisches Handbuch zur deutschen Philologie.* Halle (Saale): Max Niemeyer Verlag, 1932. Pp. xii, 217.

For the period up to 1932 it lists all the standard book-length works on both language and literature, as well as many selected articles. Contains an index of authors and topics.

The Modern Language Journal. Published by the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations.

Contains annually in the March number a listing of American doctoral degrees granted in the field of modern languages during the preceding academic year.

PMLA. Publications of the Modern Language Association of America. For the period 1919-1956 it published an annual *American Bibliography for 19—* on the field of modern languages and literatures, limited to the writings of Americans. For the period 1956ff. it is publishing an *Annual bibliography for 19—* which is international in scope. Put out with amazing speed, it appears in April or May with the bibliography of the preceding year. A heavy price paid for this speed is the lack of an index of authors listed.

Verzeichnis der Hilfsmittel für den Deutschunterricht für Ausländer. Herausgegeben vom Goethe-Institut e.V., Munich, [1954]. Pp. 40.

A critical bibliography covering books of interest to German teachers. It contains sections on textbooks, grammar, orthography and dictionaries, encyclopedias, speech, phonograph records, linguistics, literary history, reading texts, books about Germany, periodicals, and maps, other visual aids, games, and songs.

The world's languages: Grammars, dictionaries—general, specialized, scientific, technical. New York: Stechert-Hafner, Inc., 12th ed., 1962. Pp. 136.

This 1962 edition lists 452 German grammars, dictionaries, and similar works.

The year's work in modern language studies. Cambridge: University Press. Vols. Iff., 1931ff., for the years 1929/30ff.

A critical and selective bibliography, useful especially for the editors' comments on works listed.

FREDERICK B. AGARD & ROBERT J. DI PIETRO

Italian

BIBL Alden, Douglas W. (ed.). *Materials List for Use by Teachers of Modern Foreign Languages*. Menasha, Wisconsin: George Banta Company, Inc., 1959. (Available from the Modern Language Association, Foreign Language Program Research Center, 4 Washington Place, New York 3, New York).

Covers material available for all levels from the lowest up.

DIAL *Archivio glottologico italiano*. Turin, 1873-.

This periodical publishes primarily articles concerning Italian dialectology.

LEX Bazzarini, A. *Vocabolario della lingua italiana*. Turin: G. B. Paravia, 1957.

DIAL Bertoni, Giulio. *Italia dialèttale*. Milan, 1916.

An extensive treatment of the principal phonological and morphological characteristics of the Italian dialects. Includes a more limited discussion of syntactical characteristics. Moderately technical.

DIAL Bottiglioni, Gino. *Atlante linguistico etnografico italiano della Corsica*. Pisa, 1933-42.

A linguistic atlas of Corsica in which a phonetic transcription is used to record utterances from various localities on the island.

PHON Busnelli, M. D. and U. Pittola. *Guida per l'insegnamento pratico della fonetica italiana*. Perugia: Università per stranieri, 1960.

A sizeable list of items is supplied for pronunciation drill, with emphasis on the distinctions not reflected in Italian spelling (i.e. open vs. closed *e* and *o*, voiced vs. voiceless *s*). Seven 'rules' are given at the outset, directing the teacher in the proper oral techniques and citing some of the chief difficulties that students may encounter. The body of the book consists of selections from poets and prose writers to be used as practice materials.

DIAL Camilli, Amerindo. "Alcune varietà regionali nella pronuncia dell'italiano letterario." *Le maître phonétique* 26.142-143 (1911).

A listing of various regional speech habits carried over into the pronunciation of standard Italian.

PHON ———. "I rafforzamenti iniziali in italiano." *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen* 131.170-174 (1913).

A list of words causing "syntactic doubling" of the initial consonant sounds of following words (e.g. *e* 'and', *a* 'to', etc.). A relatively non-technical discussion.

PHON ———. *An Italian Phonetic Reader*. London, (abt) 1913.

A short introduction and many texts in phonetic transcription of the author's pronunciation are presented.

PHON ———. "Note di pronuncia italiana." *Italica* 13.6 (1936).

Notes on the loss of occlusion in Italian *ce, ci* and *ge, gi,* and on the replacement of the (ts) pronunciation of initial *z* by (dz) in some words. The discussion is relatively non-technical.

PHON ———. *Pronuncia e grafia dell'italiano*. Florence, 1947.

A fairly close-grained phonetic description of Italian, with a text given in normalized 'phonemic' transcription. Moderately technical.

GRAM ———. "Articoli, pronomi, preposizioni articolate." *Lingua nostra* 6.89-90 (1944/45).

A listing of all the alternants of the definite article, and a discussion of the writing of the combinations of unstressed pronouns and of the partitive construction. Relatively non-technical.

PHON ———. "Spostamenti di tono nella pronuncia italiana." *Lingua nostra* 10.74 (1950).

The author discusses a type of intonational pattern used to convey a meaning of added emphasis. He attributes this feature to the spreading of a general north Italian speech habit into the standard language. Moderately technical.

PHON ———. "La radio e la pronunzia." *Lingua nostra* 12.25-26 (1951).

An open letter to a fellow grammarian, in which the author protests against some of the features of Italian pronunciation heard over the radio. Relatively non-technical.

LEX Cappellini, V. *Dizionario grammaticale per il buon uso della lingua italiana*. Milan: Sormani, 1957.

LEX Cappuccini, Giulio and Bruno Migliorini. *Vocabolario della lingua italiana*. Turin: G. B. Paravia, 1945.

A useful dictionary, but not as handy as Palazzi or Zingarelli.

PHON Castellani, A. "Fonotipi e fonemi in italiano." *Studî di filologia italiana* 14.435-453 (1956).

General discussion and summary exposition of the phonological structure of the standard language. Moderately technical.

PHON Castiglione, Pierina B. *Italian Phonetics, Diction and Intonation*. New York: S. F. Vanni, 1957.

The most valuable part of this book lies in the discussion on intonation. Moderately technical.

LEX Cinti, D. *Dizionario dei sinònimi e dei contrarî*. Milan, 1949.

An all-Italian dictionary of synonyms and antonyms.

PED Cioffari, Vincenzo. *Spoken Italian*. Boston: D. C. Heath, 1944.

An item in the Spoken Language Series published for many languages after World War II to implement the new oral-aural approach. A shorter version (the first twelve of the full thirty lessons) is available with accompanying records through Holt and Company, New York.

PED ———. *Beginning Italian Grammar*. Boston: D. C. Heath, 1958.

Written from a traditional point of view.

GRAM Devoto, G. "Preposizioni." *Lingua nostra* 2.104-111 (1940).

A classification of Italian prepositions according to contrasts in meaning. Moderately technical.

PHON GRAM Di Blasi, Sebastiano. "Problems in Italian Lexicography." *Modern Language Journal* 43.316-320 (1959).

Some suggestions are offered for the solution of special problems in Italian lexicography, e.g. the use of a dot or hook under vowel symbols to indicate aperture and position of stress in non-paroxytonic words and an indication of the voicing of *s*, *z* and *zz* in words like *rosa*, *zimarra*, *razza*, etc. The author is especially interested in points not usually covered in bilingual dictionaries, e.g. irregular noun plurals, irregular verb inflection and noun derivation by the use of suffixes. Moderately technical.

PHON GRAM Fracastoro Martini, A. *La lingua e la radio*. Florence, 1951.

The kinds of influence that radio broadcasting has had on the vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation of standard Italian. Moderately technical.

HIST Grandgent, Charles Hall. *From Latin to Italian*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1927.

One of the standard works on the historical development of Italian phonology and morphology. From the traditional point of view and very technical.

PED ———. and E. H. Wilkins. *Italian Grammar*. Boston: D. C. Heath, 1904.

Traditional grammar. Very helpful to students going into courses in old Italian literature.

GRAM Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Italian Inflection." *Language* 20.11-21 (1941).

A summary of inflectional categories and endings in modern literary Italian. Moderately technical.

GRAM ———. *Descriptive Italian Grammar*. Baltimore and Ithaca, N.Y.: Linguistic Society of America and Cornell University Press, 1948.

A complete structural description of modern Italian. For the use of technical linguists, this book is not intended to be read by persons untrained in the interpretation of modern linguistic analysis.

PHON ———. "Italian Phonemes and Orthography." *Italica* 21.72-82 (1944).

After some brief introductory remarks about the difference between phonemics and phonetics, the author lists the phonemes of Italian and their positional variants, i.e. allophones. The final section discusses the correlation between the Italian phonemes and the representation of them in Italian spelling. Moderately technical.

PHON ———. "Lo suocero, lo siero, i jugoslavi." *Lingua nostra* 13.16 (1952).

A discussion of the non-syllabic varieties of *i* and *u* as types of consonant-like sounds in modern Italian. Moderately technical.

PHON ———. "La 'grammatica degli sbagli' nella grafia di parole straniere." *Lingua nostra* 18.23-5 (1957).

An entertaining article on non-functional variations in the Italian spelling of foreign words. Relatively non-technical.

LEX ———. *The Italian Vest Pocket Dictionary* (Italian-English. English-Italian). New York: Random House, 1957.

From the jacket: "The first Italian-English dictionary of any size, to be based on American usage." Also includes a number of common British terms. Very handy—truly vest pocket size.

GRAM ———. "L'accordo del participio passato coniugato con *avere*." *Lingua nostra* 19.95-100 (1958).

A statistical study of the agreement of past participles of verbs conjugated with *avere* as observed in printed materials (newspapers, magazines, etc.).

BIBL ———. *Bibliografia della linguistica italiana*. Florence: Sansoni Antiquariato, 1958.

A full compendium of the titles of all books and articles dealing with Italian linguistics up to 1957. Following each entry is a useful one or two sentence résumé of the content.

PED ———. *Italian for Modern Living*. Ithaca, N. Y.: Linguistica, 1959.

The most up-to-date text for the teaching of Italian to adult speakers of English. Fully geared to the new approach to language learning, with mature, realistic dialogues for oral practice, a thorough treatment of grammar, and plentiful exercises of the pattern-drill type.

PHON ———. "Italian [z] and the Converse of the Archiphoneme." *Lingua* 9.194-197 (1960).

Author's summary at head of article: "Discussion of the present phonemic status of [z] in standard Italian—on the border-line between significant and non-significant—and of the different ways of solving the problem of partial complementation." Moderately technical.

LEX Hoare, Alfred A. *An Italian Phrase Book*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1930.

A small but highly useful list of Italian idiomatic phrases and English equivalents.

LEX ———. *A Short Italian Dictionary* (Italian-English, English-Italian). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1950.

Somewhat antiquated, but excellent for the reading of early Italian literature.

DIAL *L'Italia dialettale*. Pisa: Tipografia F. Simoncini, 1924-.

A periodical concerned almost exclusively with dialect studies.

Italica, the quarterly bulletin of the American Association of Teachers of Italian. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Co., 1924-.

Publishes articles by leading American linguists on Italian.

DIAL Jaberg, Karl and Jakob Jud. *Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz*. Zofingen, 1928-1940.

Linguistic atlas of Italy and Southern Switzerland. Headings in German, French and Italian. One entry per page, each page being a numbered map and each number representing one dialect. A close-grained phonetic transcription is employed.

GRAM Leone, Alfonso. "Aproposito degli ausiliari." *Lingua nostra* 15.127-131 (1954).

A discussion of the uses of *èssere* and *avere* as auxiliary verbs, chiefly on the basis of semantic criteria. Relatively non-technical.

GRAM ———. "I nomi in *-co* e *-go*." *Lingua nostra* 18.87-91 (1957).

A discussion of the variations in the plurals of nouns and adjectives ending in *-co* and *-go*. Relatively non-technical.

GRAM ———. "Proposizioni condizionali oggettive." *Lingua nostra* 19.19-24 (1958).

A discussion of the various sequences of tenses occurring in "hypothetical" sentences in Italian. Relatively non-technical.

PHON GRAM *Lingua nostra*. Florence: C. G. Sansoni, 1939-.
Perhaps the best source for articles dealing with the problems of Italian phonology and grammar.

ORTH Malagoli, G. *L'accentazione italiana*. Florence: Sansoni, 1946.
This work is by far the most complete treatment of accentuation, both graphic and phonological, in standard Italian. Technical.

ORTH ———. *Ortografia ed ortoepia italiana*, 2nd ed. Milano: Manuali Hoepli, 1913.
An excellent treatment of the conventions correlating phonology and spelling in standard Italian. Also treats stylistic features.

LEX Marchand, Hans. "The Question of Derivative Relevancy and the Prefix s- in Italian." *Studia Linguistica* 7.104-114 (1953).
A division of words into subgroups according to the type of change in meaning caused by the prefixing of *s-*. Relatively non-technical.

CONTR ———. "On a Question of Aspect: A Comparison Between the Progressive Form in English and that of Italian and Spanish." *Studia Linguistica* 8.45-52 (1955).
A structural-semantic study of progressive verbal expressions in English, Italian, and Spanish e.g. English *be . . .-ing*: Italian *stare . . .-ndo*, etc. Moderately technical.

BIBL Menarini, Alberto. "Sulle parlate degli italiani all'estero." *Lingua nostra* 3.41 (1941).
A listing of bibliographical material on Italian spoken in Spain, France, Africa, Australia and South America.

PHON GRAM ———. *Il cinema nella lingua; la lingua nel cinema. Saggi di filmologia linguistica*. Turin, 1956.
A discussion of the effects the cinema has had on standard Italian, and an inquiry into the language of the cinema itself. Relatively non-technical.

GRAM Merlo, Felice. "La congiunzione *se* e il sistema semantico dei periodi avverbiali". *Romanische Forschungen* 69.273-304 (1957).
A relatively non-technical discussion of various constructions beginning with the conjunction *se*.

GRAM Migliorini, Bruno. *Lingua contemporanea*. Florence: Sansoni, 1943.
Especially Chapters 2-5 (the first chapter deals primarily with historical data). A discussion of new developments and competing forms in modern literary Italian. Relatively non-technical.

PHON
GRAM ———. *La lingua italiana d'oggi*. Turin: Radio Italiana, 1957.
The author discusses various outstanding characteristics of the modern standard language. Moderately technical.

PED ———. *Grammatica italiana per la scuola media inferiore*. Florence: Le Monnier, 1959.
A new text written with a more or less traditional approach, with exercises, for native speaking students of junior-high school age.

HIST ———. *Storia della lingua italiana*. Florence, 1960.
The most recent history of Italian competently done and attractively presented by a leading scholar. Chief phonological, morphological and syntactical changes are treated by century. Important historical events affecting the development of Italian are also discussed.

LEX Miracchi, R. *Lessico delle terminazioni*. Trieste: Stabilimento Tipografico Nazionale, 1958.
A classification of words according to their predominant shapes and morphological behavior. Relatively non-technical.

GRAM Mourin, Louis. "Il condizionale passato." *Lingua nostra* 17.8-15 (1956).
Chiefly on the meanings of the conditional perfect in Italian.

LEX Orlandi, Giuseppe. *Dizionario italiana-inglese, inglese-italiano*. Milan, 1956.
A bilingual dictionary based almost entirely on British usage of English.

LEX Palazzi, Fernando. *Novissimo dizionario della lingua italiana*. Milan: Ceschina, 1957.
A good, dependable dictionary, indicating open vs. closed *e* and *o*, and voiced vs. voiceless *s*, *z*.

PED Palmeri, Joseph and Karl Bottke. *Practical Italian*. New York: S. F. Vanni, 1947.
A traditional grammar.

PHON Panconcelli-Calzia. *Italiano* (Skizzen Lebender Sprachen). Leipzig: O Reisland, 1910 (?).
A good, realistic description of Italian phonology, with texts in standard orthography and phonetic transcription. The grammatical introduction is also in phonetic transcription.

LEX Panzini, A. *Dizionario moderno. Supplementi ai dizionarî italiani*. Milan, 1905.

LEX ———. *Dizionario moderno delle parole che non si trovano negli altri dizionarî*. Milan, 1935.

PHON Parmenter, C. E. and S. N. Treviño. "Italian Intonation." *Italica* 7.80-84 (1930).

Contains charts and diagrams of characteristic spoken Italian and some discussion on the nature of Italian intonation. Moderately technical.

GRAM Pieraccioni, D. "Intorno all'accordo del participio passato." *Lingua nostra* 12.26 (1951).

A brief note listing four conditions of agreement or non-agreement of the past participle of verbs conjugated with *avere*. Relatively non-technical.

BIBL *PMLA. Publications of the Modern Language Association of America. Annual Bibliography for 19—*. New York.

A yearly publication of all works in the field of languages.

PHON Porena, M. "Per una più esatta descrizione dei suoni consonantici italiani." *Lingua nostra* 4.91-94 (1942).

A discussion of the pronunciation of Italian *l, m, n* in certain positions and of the various double consonants. Relatively non-technical.

PHON ———. "Il movimento melodico della parola come elemento di studio linguistico." *Rendiconti della reale accademia d'Italia* 7: 4.166-184 (1943).

Discussion and classification of the various intonation patterns of Italian, with relation to their semantic value. Relatively non-technical.

LEX Rebora, Piero. *Cassell's Italian Dictionary* (Italian-English, English-Italian). New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1958.

An excellent dictionary, quite complete, with many items not usually found in other dictionaries.

HIST Rohlfs, Gerhard. *Historische Grammatik der italienischen Sprache und ihrer Mundarten*. Bern: A. Francke, 1949-54.

Three volumes of valuable material for the reader who wishes to acquire a general survey of the history of Italian. Moderately technical.

GRAM Rossi, Louis R. "Notes on Irregular Italian Verbs." *Modern Language Journal* 43.378-381 (1959).

The author suggests a pedagogical reclassification of irregular verbs according to the degree of irregularity. He also suggests postponing the teaching of the *passato remoto* at least until the end of the first year.

PED Russo, Joseph L. *First Year Italian*. New York: D. C. Heath, 1937.

Both this and the next item are pedagogically useful because of the great wealth of exercises supplied by the author. The approach is traditional.

PED ———. *Second Year Italian.* New York: D. C. Heath, 1941.

PED Speroni, Charles and Carlo L. Golino. *Basic Italian.* New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1958.

A fairly recent grammar with a traditional approach.

GRAM Trabalza, C. and E. Allodoli. *La grammatica degli italiani.* Florence: Le Monnier, 1939.

Somewhat dated, but includes a rather thorough discussion of each part of speech and remarks about various sentence types. Moderately technical.

LEX Vallardi, Antonio (ed.). *Il novissimo Melzi, dizionario italiano completo.* 35th ed. Milan, 1955.

The standard all-Italian dictionary. In two parts: *linguistica* (lexicon) and *scientifica*. Indicates contrasts of open vs. closed *e* and *o* but not voiced vs. voiceless *s*, *z*.

GRAM Vaughn, H. H. "The Partitive Construction in Italian." *Italica* 3.5-6 (1926).

A discussion of the partitive construction and the use of *alcuno, nessuno, proprio* in Italian; some comparisons with French.

PED Vittorini, Domenico. *Italian Grammar.* Philadelphia: David McKay Company, 1947.

Traditional approach. Contains much material for drill.

BIBL *Year's Work in Modern Language Studies.* Cambridge: University Press.

A yearly listing of the works published in the field of language.

PED Young, Ruth E. and Michele Cantarella. *Corso d'Italiano.* New York: The Macmillan Company, 1942.

A traditional text used widely in traditional courses in the United States.

LEX Zingarelli, Nicola. *Vocabolario della lingua italiana.* 8th ed. Bologna, 1959.

One of the most recent dictionaries, extensive in coverage and easy to read because of the large, clear print. Indicates pronunciation of *e* and *o* and of *s*.

EDWARD STANKIEWICZ & DEAN S. WORTH

Russian

The bibliography consists of two sections: (1) a topical bibliography which evaluates in outline form the most important works in the several fields covered, and (2) a general bibliography with somewhat more extensive annotations, in alphabetical order.

The bibliography is obviously highly selective, and as such is sure to seem arbitrary or superficial to many specialists. To them, we would only say that it represents the opinion of two men as to the necessary minimum bibliography for a serious student of Russian linguistics; we shall be grateful if errors and omissions are called to our attention.

Many teachers and beginning students, on the other hand, will surely find the bibliography too heavily oriented toward the scholarly, and of too little practical pedagogical value. To them, we would point out that the Slavic languages have always been the province more of the scholar than of the teacher; if a better set of pedagogical tools should be available, we would be happy to point this out. Again, we shall be grateful for suggested improvements. In the meantime, we hope that this first version may be of service.

SURVEYS AND GENERAL WORKS

General works. The position of Russian among the other Slavic languages from a diachronic point of view is discussed succinctly by Jakobson (^{2} 1955) and in more detail by Horálek (1955) and van Wijk (^{2} 1956). Russian phonetics are compared to those of other Slavic languages in Broch (1911). The phonemic system of Russian is compared with other Slavic systems in Stankiewicz (1958).

Reference grammars. The most copious reference grammar, dealing in great detail with phonetics, morphology and syntax, is the Soviet Academy *Grammatika russkogo jazyka* (^{2}1960). Still very useful for phonetics and morphology is Košutić (^{2}1950). The best briefer treatment in Russian is Avanesov and Sidorov (1945). For the English-speaking student the most useful reference work is Unbegaun (1957).

Beginners' textbooks. Linguistically soundest is Lunt (1958), although Boyanus and Jopson (1939) is richer in phonetic information. Other useful texts are Cornyn (1950), von Gronicka and Bates-Yakobson (^{3}1958) and Fayer and Pressman (1957). A good review grammar of Russian has yet to be written; while awaiting it, one may use the many drills in Potapova (1954-60).

Historical surveys. The best general introduction to the history of Russian is Vinokur (1945), which also exists in French (1947) and German (1949) Historical explanations of seeming anomalies in modern Russian are most clearly presented in Bulaxovskij (^{4}1958). The best survey of Russian historical phonetics and morphology compared to Ukrainian and Belorussian, is still Durnovo (1959). Still unmatched for originality is Šaxmatov (1915). Inadequate, but the only treatment in English, is Matthews (1960).

PHONOLOGY AND PHONETICS

Pronunciation. The indispensable reference work for teacher and student is the dictionary of Avanesov and Ožegov (^{2}1959). The best text for English speakers is Boyanus (1955).

Phonology. A thorough study in terms of distinctive features and their acoustic correlates will be found in Halle (1959). A more traditional and less controversial study is that of Steinitz (^{2}1957). The best-known works in English are Trofimov and Jones (1933) and Boyanus (1955). The standard work in Russian, and a very good one, is Avanesov (1956). The only historical phonology is the very compact work by Jakobson (1929).

MORPHOLOGY

A masterly general treatment (the most important single work on Russian) is by Vinogradov (1947). Morphophonemics are described in detail by Trubetzkoy (1934). The nominal system is treated by Obnorskij (1927-31) and by Jakobson (1958); the same two scholars deal with the Russian verb in Jakobson (1948, 1957) and Obnorskij (1953). Derivation is discussed by Šanskij (1959) and nominal derivation by Karcevskij (1932). In historical morphology the best general survey is by Kuznecov (1959) and the richest description of a single period by Unbegaun (1935).

SYNTAX

In addition to the extensive syntactic information in the *Grammatika russkogo jazyka* (v.II, pts. 1-2, 1960), one will still wish to consult the original treatment by Peškovskij (^{7}1956) and the psychologically oriented but very richly illustrated work by Šaxmatov (^{2}1941).

There is no complete historical syntax, but Lomtev (1956) gives a detailed discussion of several important problems in this field.

LEXICON AND DICTIONARIES

General studies. Since structural methods for lexical studies have not yet been developed, one must be content with such traditional surveys as that by Galkina-Fedoruk (1954). In historical lexicology, Černyx (1954) gives an adequate description of the older stage of the language.

Dictionaries. The standard dictionary of contemporary standard Russian is that edited by Ušakov (1935-40), now partially supplanted by the new four-volume *Slovar' russkogo jazyka* (1957f.). When completed, the fifteen-volume *Slovar' sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo jazyka* (1950f.) will be by far the richest source of lexical information. A very useful one-volume dictionary is that by Ožegov (^{2}1952). Unmatched in its breadth of dialectal material is Dal' (^{3}1903-09, ^{2}reprinted 1955).

The lexicon of Old Russian is copiously excerpted in the *Materialy* of Sreznevskij (1958). In Vasmer (1953-58), Russian is fortunate to have the best etymological dictionary of any Slavic language.

Among bilingual dictionaries, the most useful Russian-English work is that edited by Smirnickij (^{3}1958); a useful companion to this is the English-Russian dictionary of Mjuller (^{7}1960).

The only statistical study of the Russian vocabulary is the word-count by Josselson (1953).

DIALECTOLOGY

An adequate introductory survey will be found in Kuznecov (^{3}1960). More penetrating, but restricted to phonetics and methodological problems, is Avanesov (1949). The first volume of the elaborate *Atlas* edited by Avanesov (1957f.) has appeared; when completed, this will be the standard reference work in the field.

MISCELLANEOUS

Russian ORTHOGRAPHY is treated by Šapiro (1951), and the linguistic bases of Russian PUNCTUATION by Šapiro (1955). The best introduction to STYLISTICS is Gvozdev (^{2}1955). A good elementary survey of Russian VERSIFICATION will be found in Unbegaun (1956).

CONTRASTIVE STUDIES

There are no extensive contrastive studies of Russian and English, although the vowel systems of these two languages are compared briefly in Jones (1953). One will find interesting comparisons of Russian and Slovak in Isačenko (1954), of Russian and French phonetics in Ščerba (^{5}1955), and of Russian and Polish phonetics and morphology in Baudouin de Courtenay (1912).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

An excellent introduction for the English speaker is the bibliographical guide of Unbegaun (1953). More exhaustive but restricted to Russian works of 1825-80 is the eight-volume work edited by Vinogradov (1954-59).

DIAL Avanesov, R. I., ed. *Atlas russkix narodnyx goverov central'nyx oblastej k vostoku ot Moskvy*. Moscow, 1957. 2v.; Pp. 1104 + 279 maps.

The first volume of a projected monumental linguistic atlas of Russian. Technically superb with precise maps of the most important dialect areas (903 points) east of Moscow. The introduction discusses the essential problems of Russian dialectology in their historical setting.

DIAL ———. *Očerki russkoj dialektologii. Čast' I*. Moscow, 1949. Pp. 335 + 5 maps.

This is the best and most detailed description of Russian dialects from both diachronic and synchronic points of view. This first volume is devoted exclusively to phonetics and phonemics. The lack of a consistent phonological interpretation is more than compensated for by the great richness of factual material.

PHON ———. *Fonetika sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo jazyka*. Moscow, 1956. Pp. 240.

This is the best general description of the Russian sound system. It includes a theoretical discussion of the nature of phonemes and junctures, the role of stress, and a detailed description of the vocalic and consonantal systems of contemporary standard Russian. It ends with an outline of phonetic, phonemic, and morphophonemic transcriptions.

PHON ——— and Ožegov, S. I. *Russkoe literaturnoe proiznošenie i udarenie. Slovar'-spravočnik*. Moscow, 1959. Pp. 710.

This is an indispensable reference work for every teacher and student of Russian. The bulk of the book consists of a pronouncing dictionary which is particularly valuable for its treatment of the accentual norm and its variations. The last section gives a concise discussion of the Russian phonemic system.

GRAM ——— and Sidorov, V. N. *Očerk grammatiki russkogo literaturnogo jazyka. Čast' I: Fonetika i morfologija*. Moscow, 1945. Pp. 236.

This is the only general grammar which gives a systematic description of the sounds of Russian, including both phonetic and phonemic transcriptions. It also contains one of the neatest surveys of Russian morphology.

HIST ——— and Vinogradov, V. V. "Russkij jazyk," *Bol'šaja sovetskaja ènciklopedija*, 2nd. ed., vol. 37, pp. 426-46.

This is the most lucid encyclopedia survey of the history of the Russian language. It discusses the position of Russian among other Slavic languages, the formation of Russian dialects, and the evolution of the literary language from the Kievan period to the present.

LEX Axmanova, O.S., ed. *Anglo-russkij slovar'*. Moscow, 9th ed., 1955. Pp. 532 (20,000 words).

A very useful medium-sized dictionary, richer in information than the restricted number of words would seem to indicate.

LEX ———. *Očerki po obščej i russkoj leksikologii*. Moscow, 1957. Pp. 295.

A stimulating book based on the author's extensive knowledge of the literature. Its five chapters discuss the nature of form and meaning, polysemy and homonymy, word-combinations and phraseology, allophonic and allomorphic variation, and stylistic differentiation. It is based primarily on Russian examples.

LEX Baecklund, A. *Die univerbierenden Verkürzungen der heutigen russischen Sprache (Inaugural-Dissertation)*. Uppsala, 1940. Pp. 141.

The author gives an exhaustive analysis of the various types of abbreviated compounds which proliferated in standard Russian and especially in its publicistic literature, after the Revolution. Special attention is devoted to the phonology and morphology of these formations.

CONTR Baudouin de Courtenay, J. *Pol'skij jazyk sravnitel'no s russkim i drevnecerkovnoslavjanskim*. St. Petersburg, 1912. Pp. 118.

A very compact and illuminating comparison of Polish phonology and morphology with those of Russian and Old Church Slavonic. Although the terminology and symbolism are abstruse and antiquated, this pioneering structural work can still be used as a model contrastive analysis.

LEX Bielfeldt, H. H., ed. *Rückläufiges Wörterbuch der russischen Sprache der Gegenwart*. Berlin, 1958. Pp. 392.

A very useful tool for the linguist interested in suffixal derivation, this dictionary is smaller in volume than that of Greve and Kroesche, but wisely restricted to the lexicon of contemporary standard Russian.

PED Borras, F. M. and Christian, R. F. *Russian syntax: Aspects of Modern Russian syntax and vocabulary*. Oxford, 1959. Pp. 404.

In spite of its title, this is not a description of Russian syntax or of Russian vocabulary, but rather an interesting and well-illustrated discussion of the practical problems inherent in the translation process between Russian and English.

CONTR Boyanus, S. C. *Russian pronunciation. The Russian system of speech habits in sounds, stress, rhythm and intonation, together with a Russian* *phonetic reader. Parts I-II.* London, 1955. Pp. xi + 122, vii + 200.

This book contains a thorough and valuable description of Russian phonetics, primarily from an articulatory point of view, with excessive attention to allophonic details and no awareness of phonemic patterning. It is pioneering in its treatment of intonation, although most of the author's comments on this topic are impressionistic.

PED ——— and Jopson, N. B. *Spoken Russian: A practical course. Written and spoken colloquial Russian with pronunciation, intonation, grammar, English translation and vocabulary.* London, 1939. Pp. vi + 366.

A useful textbook for beginning students, this book is valuable especially for its rich information on pronunciation and intonation.

PED Boyer, P. and Speranski, N. *Russian reader: Accented texts, grammatical and explanatory notes, vocabulary.* Adapted for English-speaking students by S. N. Harper. Chicago, 1906. Pp. x + 386.

Collection of simple stories and other selections, provided with extensive annotations and a full, detailed vocabulary. Wealth of grammatical and semantic information. Uses old orthography.

PHON Broch, O. *Slavische Phonetik* (= *Sammlung slavischer Lehr- und Handbücher*, I, 2). Heidelberg, 1911.

O. Broch's book is the most accurate and comprehensive survey of the phonetics of all Slavic languages. It deals with the consonants of Russian on pp. 70-76 of Chapter III and with the Russian vowels on pp. 167-185 of Chapter IV. Clusters and accents are discussed in Chapter V. The book also contains numerous references to Russian dialects and a useful if antiquated bibliography.

HIST Bulaxovskij, L. A. *Istoričeskij kommentarij k russkomu literaturnomu jazyku.* Kiev, 5th ed., 1958. Pp. 488.

A good general history of Russian, from the standpoint of the modern language, with good textual control. Its most valuable section deals with the evolution of the Russian inflectional system. The treatment of the Russian sounds and of the accent is methodologically antiquated.

GRAM ———. *Kurs russkogo literaturnogo jazyka.* Kiev, 4th ed., 1949. Pp. 407.

In spite of its traditional approach, this is a particularly useful book, because it presents not only chapters on Russian phonetics, derivation, flexion and syntax, but also valuable material on vocabulary and phraseology, orthography and punctuation.

HIST ———. *Russkij literaturnyj jazyk pervoj poloviny* XIX *veka. Fonetika. Morfologija. Udarenie. Sintaksis.* Moscow, 2nd ed., 1954.

Bulaxovskij's work is the only full and well-documented description of the Russian literary language of the early XIXth century. It pays particular attention to stylistic differentiation. The book's main shortcoming is its piecemeal presentation of its copious factual material. Cf. seq.

HIST LEX ———. *Russkij literaturnyj jazyk pervoj poloviny* XIX *veka. Leksika i obščie zamečanija o slove.* Kiev, 2nd ed., 1957. Pp. 492.

While identical in its neogrammarian approach with the other volume of the same name (cf. prec.), this work is of greater importance in that it describes the lexical stratification of XIXth century literary Russian, the stylistic utilization thereof, and does not neglect dialectal sources. It also provides a unique although somewhat haphazard classification of the genres of XIXth century literature.

LEX Bylinskij, K. I. *Slovar' udarenij, dlja rabotnikov radio i televidenija.* Moscow, 1960. Pp. 645.

This work is an essential supplement to Avanesov and Ožegov (1959), since it supplies accents for a large number of proper names not included in the latter.

STYLE ——— and Žilia, A. M. *Spravočnaja kniga korrektora.* Moscow, 1960. Pp. 544.

An author's editing and composition manual. Rich in rules and examples for details of punctuation, citation styles, abbreviations, etc.

PED Condoyannis, G. E. *Scientific Russian: A concise description of the structural elements of scientific and technical Russian.* New York, 1959. Pp. xii + 225.

Probably the best of the manuals designed for scientists who wish to learn enough Russian for their professional needs. Contains a great deal of useful information, as well as readings and exercises.

HIST GRAM Černyx, P. Ja. *Istoričeskaja grammatika russkogo jazyka.* Moscow, 2nd ed., 1954. Pp. 336.

Methodologically this book makes no progress over the more original study of Šaxmatov and the more copious presentation of Durnovo, but it does have the merit of incorporating new source material in its phonetic and morphological sections.

HIST ORTH Čerepnin, L. V. *Russkaja paleografija.* Moscow, 1956. Pp. 616.

More available than Karskij's older standard work, this book discusses the origins of the Slavic alphabets and describes in great detail and with many illustrations the evolution of Russian writing systems from the XIth to the XIXth centuries.

PED Cornyn, W. S. *Beginning Russian.* Rev. ed. New Haven, 1961. Pp. 312.

Designed as an intensive, first-year course, this book places heavy emphasis on the practical, speaking mastery of Russian. It is inspired by structural principles, introducing throughout phonemic transcription and modern linguistic notions. It is not quite adequate in its treatment of the verb, in particular of the verbal aspects.

LEX Dal', V. I. *Tolkovyj slovar' živogo velikorusskogo jazyka.* St. Petersburg-Moscow, 3rd ed., 1903-09 (reprinted Tokyo, 1934; 2nd ed. reprinted Moscow, 1955).

Dal' provides an unsurpassed wealth of lexical items, drawing freely on a wide variety of dialectal as well as standard items, and occasionally on his own imagination. The 3rd ed., by Baudouin de Courtenay, is qualitatively and quantitatively superior to the first two.

LEX *Dictionary of spoken Russian. Russian-English, English-Russian.* Washington, D. C., 1945. Pp. [iv] + 573. Repr. New York, 1959.

In many ways the most useful basic dictionary for English-speaking students. Contains a handy introduction summarizing the phonology and grammar of Russian.

GRAM Durnovo, N. N. "La catégorie du genre en russe moderne," *Revue des études slaves,* IV, 1924. Pp. 208-21.

An interesting discussion of the formal expression of Russian genders, with an historical and comparative excursus on the gender categories of other Slavic languages.

GRAM ———. "De la déclinaison en grand-russe littéraire moderne," *Revue des études slaves,* II, 1922. Pp. 235-55.

The author discusses the difference between the Russian substantives and adjectives, the peculiarities of the singular and plural paradigms, and provides a classification of the Russian declinable words according to their desinences and stress patterns.

HIST ———. *Očerk istorii russkogo jazyka.* Reprinted 's-Gravenhage, 1959. Pp. 376.

Although non-structural in its conception, this is still the best and most exhaustive study of the history of the Russian language in relation to Ukrainian and Belorussian. Textual citations and abundant references to the dialects make this book an indispensable tool for the advanced student.

DIAL ———, Sokolov, N. N., and Ušakov, D. N. *Opyt dialektolcgičeskoj karty russkogo jazyka v Evrope, s priloženiem očerka russkoj dialektologii* (= *Trudy Komissii po dialektologii russkogo jazyka,* v). Moscow, 1915. Pp. vi + 132, map.

An important work which first established the basic classification of Eastern Slavic dialects. The criteria employed are primarily phonetic, although morphology is not ignored.

HIST Entwistle, W. J. and Morison, W. A. *Russian and the Slavonic languages.* London, 1949. Pp. 407.

The historical development of Russian is traced from Proto-Slavic and compared with that of other Slavic languages. The approach is pre-structural but contains some useful phonetic and grammatical information and a section on the development of the literary language. Unfortunately it contains a number of errors and should be used with caution.

GRAM Ferrell, J. "The meaning of the perfective aspect in Russian," *Word*, VII, No. 2, 1951. Pp. 104-135.

In addition to an interesting discussion of the older literature on Slavic and Russian aspects, the author defines the semantically homogenous nature of the Russian marked aspect, the perfective, as opposed to the unmarked imperfective.

SYNT Galkina-Fedoruk, E. M. *Bezličnye predloženija v sovremennom russkom jazyke*. Moscow, 1958. Pp. 332.

This is a detailed catalogue of all types of impersonal sentence in Russian, very rich in examples but old-fashioned in its presentation and lack of theoretical interpretation.

LEX ———. *Sovremennyj russkij jazyk. Leksika*. Moscow, 1954. Pp. 204.

This series of university lectures contains sketches on the historical development of the Russian lexicon, on its social and dialectal differentiation, and on the expressive functions of lexical and phraseological units.

GRAM *Grammatika russkogo jazyka* (ed. V. V. Vinogradov et al.). Moscow, 2nd ed., 1960. Vol. I: *Fonetika, morfologija*. Pp. 719. Vol. II, parts 1-2: *Sintaksis*. Pp. 702, 440.

The Academy Grammar is by far the most exhaustive description of contemporary standard Russian phonetics, morphology and syntax. Although its basic orientation is structural, it is uneven in its treatment of various sections. Inadequate in its theoretical foundations, it often tends to be more of a catalogue than of a discussion. The work's primary value, which is great, lies in the richness of its factual material, especially on the grammatical and syntactic levels.

LEX Greve, R. and Kroesche, B. *Russisches rückläufiges Wörterbuch*. Berlin-Wiesbaden, 1958. 2 v., pp. 713 + 595.

This reverse-order dictionary is an extremely rich source of information on Russian suffixation. It contains far more material than the similar dictionary edited by Bielfeldt, but is unfortunately much less sharply defined in scope, since it includes a mass of unidentified dialectal material together with that from the literary language.

PED Gronicka, A. von and Bates-Yakobson, H. *Essentials of Russian*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 3d ed., 1958. Pp. 397.

A good general introductory grammar, weak on theory but provided with adequate exercises and good reading selections.

STYLE Gvozdev, A. N. *Očerki po stilistike russkogo jazyka.* Moscow, 2nd ed., 1955. Pp. 463.

Gvozdev's book is an interesting discussion of the stylistic resources of Russian. Its principal sections treat the stylistic use of lexical, morphological and syntactic forms and categories.

GRAM ———. *Sovremennyj russkij literaturnyj jazyk. Čast' I: Fonetika i morfologija.* Moscow, 2nd ed., 1961 *Čast' II: Sintaksis.* Moscow, 1958. Pp. 406 +302.

This is a very useful general reference grammar of Russian. It includes interesting theoretical discussions, is richly documented, and is unique among general grammars for its attention to innovations and to children's language.

PHON Halle, M. *The sound pattern of Russian. A linguistic and acoustical investigation. With an excursus on the contextual variants of the Russian vowels by Lawrence G. Jones.* 's-Gravenhage, 1959. Pp. 206.

This is the most exhaustive structural description of the sounds of Russian in terms of distinctive features and their acoustic correlates. The second part of the book gives a good survey of the nature and history of acoustic phonetics. The author's attempt to interpret Russian phonology in terms of generative grammar entails the obliteration of the distinction between the phonemic and the grammatical levels. This theory, and the complexity of the rules resulting from it, may appear controversial to the more orthodox structuralists.

PHON Herdan, G. "The numerical expression of selective variation in the vowel-consonant sequence in English and Russian," *Studies Presented to Joshua Whatmough.* 's-Gravenhage, 1957. Pp. 91-104.

The only statistical description of sequential constraints on Russian phonemes.

GRAM Horálek, K. *Úvod do studia slovanských jazyků.* Prague, 1955. Pp. 487.

This is the most up-to-date and structurally conceived comparative Slavic grammar. The phonemic and grammatical patterns of Russian (including syntax) are described within the framework of other Slavic languages. The book includes valuable chapters on Slavic lexicology and orthography, a survey of the Slavic literary languages, and a sizable bibliography. [In Czech.]

HIST
LEX Hüttl-Worth, G. *Die Bereicherung des russischen Wortschatzes im* XVIII. *Jahrhundert.*

Discusses the impact of Western vocabulary on Russian, especially in calques and loan translations. Contains sketches on XVIIIth century writers and a dictionary of XVIIIth century neologisms.

GRAM Isačenko, A. V. *Grammatičeskij stroj russkogo jazyka v sopostavlenii s slovackim.* Bratislava, 1954. Pp. 386.

This very thorough structural description of the Russian nominal system also contains valuable and perspicacious comparisons of the

Russian noun inflection with those of Slovak and Czech. The reader will also find occasional references to other Slavic languages.

GRAM Jakobson, R. "Morfologičeskie nabljudenija nad slavjanskim skloneniem (sostav russkix padežnyx form)," *American Contributions to the Fourth International Congress of Slavicists*, 's-Gravenhage, 1958. Pp. 127-156.

This is a revised version of Jakobson's pioneering "Beitrag zur allgemeinen Kasuslehre" (*Travaux du cercle linguistique de Prague*, VI, 1936), in which the meaning of the Russian case forms is discussed in terms of the underlying semantic correlations. This study also attempts to correlate the morphophonemic structure of the desinences with the semantic categories.

HIST PHON ———. *Remarques sur l'évolution phonologique du russe comparée à celle des autres langues slaves* (*Travaux du Cercle linguistique de Prague*, II). Prague, 1929. Pp. 118.

This is the first and still the only structural description of the history of the Russian sound system. The exposition is overly condensed for the beginning student and lacks documentation, but the work remains one of the most penetrating and pioneering studies in Slavic linguistics.

GRAM ———. "Russian conjugation," *Word*, IV, 1948. Pp. 155-167.

This seminal article on the Russian conjugation, which generated a series of similar articles on the verb systems of other Slavic languages, supplants the traditional two-stem description of Slavic verbs by selecting a single basic form and giving the morphophonemic rules by means of which all other variants of the stem can be predicted.

GRAM ———. *Shifters, verbal categories, and the Russian verb*. Harvard University, 1957. Pp. 14.

This is the best, although extremely compact, discussion of the Russian verb and its grammatical categories in their formal processes. The introductory remarks deal with the general nature of "duplex" (semantically complex) grammatical categories.

HIST ———. *Slavic languages*. New York, 2nd ed., 1952. Pp. 36.

An extremely compact structural statement of the phonemic and morphological development of the Slavic languages, including a valuable general bibliography on Slavic linguistics. This is a very useful tool for the advanced student.

HIST Jakubinskij, L. P. *Istorija drevnerusskogo jazyka*. Moscow, 1953. Pp. 368.

While Jakubinskij's book is strictly neogrammarian in approach and limits itself to the oldest period of Russian, it has the merit of tracing the Russian forms from Indo-European and of emphasizing the role of Old Church Slavonic in the formation of the Russian literary language. The book is edited with valuable annotations by P. Kuznecov.

PHON
CONTR
Jones, L. "The vowels of English and Russian: an acoustic comparison," *Word*, IX, 1953. Pp. 354-61.

One of the few contrastive studies on Russian phonology, useful for the native speaker of English.

LEX
Josselson, H. H. *The Russian word count (Podščet xodovyx slov russkogo literaturnogo jazyka).* Detroit, 1953. Pp. 274.

This is the only large-scale word count of Russian. It covers the XIXth and XXth centuries, and both literary and non-literary material is included.

PHON
Jurgens Buning, J. S. and Schooneveld, C. H. van. *The sentence intonation of contemporary standard Russian as a linguistic structure.* 's-Gravenhage, 1960. Pp. 97.

This is the first structural attempt to describe the sentence intonation of Russian and its semantic function. The authors' thesis that there is a correlation between Russian sentence intonation and the tonal system of European music is interesting but controversial. A knowledge of musical notation is a prerequisite for use of this profusely illustrated book.

GRAM
Karcevskij, S. "Sur la structure du substantif russe," *Charisteria Guilelmo Mathesio . . . oblata.* Prague, 1932. Pp. 65-74.

A compact and valuable study of the derivational system of the Russian substantive.

BIBL
Karskij, E. F. *Očerki naučnoj razrabotki russkogo jazyka v predelax SSSR.* Leningrad, 1926. Pp. vii + 103.

A very valuable critical bibliography of Russian linguistic scholarship within the USSR. In chronological order, it discusses the work both of older scholars and of Karskij's contemporaries.

ORTH
HIST
———. *Slavjanskaja kirillovskaja paleografija.* Leningrad, 1928. Pp. xi + 494.

This is the standard work on Russian paleography, treating the latter as a science and not merely as a tool of the historian, as in the work of Čerepnin.

HIST
LEX
Kočin, G. E. *Materialy dlja terminologičeskogo slovarja drevnej Rusi.* Moscow-Leningrad, 1937. Pp. 487.

A dictionary of social and economic terminology of XIth-XVth century Russia with references to the texts from which it was drawn, but without examples. A useful supplement to Sreznevskij, with a word index arranged according to subject.

PHON
Koneczna, H. and Zawadowski, W. *Obrazy rentgenograficzne głosek*

CONTR *rosyjskich* (= PAN, Prace językoznawcze, 9). Warsaw, 1956. Pp. 106 + 262 illus.

A profusely illustrated catalogue of the Russian sound repertory, compared to the sounds of Polish. Basic for articulatory phonetics of Russian. [In Polish.]

PHON Košutić, R. *Gramatika ruskog jezika. I, Glasovi. A. Opšti deo (književni izgovor).* Petrograd, 2nd ed., 1919. Pp. lvi + 512. *II, Oblici.* Beograd, 2nd ed., 1950. Pp. 303.

An exhaustive description of Russian phonetics and morphology, methodologically somewhat outdated, but still almost unsurpassed in its detailed treatment, especially of Russian standard pronunciation. [In Serbo-Croatian.]

HIST Kuraszkiewicz, W. "Ugrupowanie języków wschodnio-słowiańskich," *Biuletyn Polskiego Towarzystwa Językoznawczego,* XIV, 1955. Pp. 94-102.

This is the most up-to-date discussion of the differentiation of East Slavic into its principal dialectal varieties from the point of view of Proto-Slavic. While the main emphasis is on phonetic criteria, the author does not ignore external factors such as the formation of cultural centers and migratory movements. [In Polish.]

HIST ———. *Zarys dialektologii wschodnio-słowiańskiej z wyborem tekstów gwarowych.* Warsaw, 1954. Pp. 142 + 4 maps.

A lucid introductory survey of the three Eastern Slavic languages and of their phonetic and grammatical distinctions, with a fairly detailed discussion of their dialectal development. Contains a useful collection of Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian dialect texts. [In Polish.]

HIST GRAM Kuznecov, P. S. *Očerki istoričeskoj morfologii russkogo jazyka.* Moscow, 1959. Pp. 272.

Profusely illustrated with examples from texts, and incorporating the latest attainments of Russian dialectology, this is an excellent reference book in spite of its traditional methodology.

DIAL ———. *Russkaja dialektologija.* Moscow, 3d ed., 1960. Pp. 184.

Provides a compact introduction to Russian dialectology. In addition to the traditional classification of the Russian dialects, it presents an adequate description of dialectal phonetics and morphology and a cursory survey of syntactic and lexical features.

HIST Lehr-Splawiński, T. Kuraszkiewicz, W. and Sławski, F. *Przegląd i charakterystyka języków słowiańskich.* Warsaw, 1954. Pp. 166.

This collective work provides a good traditional statement of the main characteristics of all Slavic languages and of their literary development. The position of Russian is neatly presented within the comparative Slavic context. Dialectal texts are included. [In Polish.]

LEX Lexin, I. V. and Petrov, F. N., eds. *Slovar' inostrannyx slov*. Moscow, 5th ed., 1955. Pp. 856.

The primary purpose of this practically-oriented work is to gloss the words of foreign origin which are not generally used in colloquial Russian. The first edition (Moscow, 1937) contains a valuable introduction by N. V. Jušmanov on the phonetic, morphological and semantic treatment of foreign words.

HIST SYNT Lomtev, T. P. *Očerki po istoričeskomu sintaksisu russkogo jazyka*. Moscow, 1956. Pp. 596.

This richly documented work provides a series of sketches on the evolution of such morphosyntactic categories as the infinitive, predicate instrumental, and various prepositional constructions. It deals only tangentially with sentence structure itself.

SYNT ———. *Osnovy sintaksisa sovremennogo russkogo jazyka*. Moscow, 1958. Pp. 164.

This book is an original and stimulating attempt to redefine the basic syntactic categories of Russian, but suffers from an occasionally superficial dogmatism and insufficient clarity of exposition.

PED Lunt, H. G. *Fundamentals of Russian (First Russian Course)*. New York, 1958. Pp. 332.

This is a beginners' textbook based on firm structural principles. It concentrates on grammar, with a minimum vocabulary, and has copious but not very interesting exercises. It is the best such work on the market, but can be recommended only for teachers with some linguistic sophistication.

CONTR Magner, T. *Applied linguistics: Russian: A guide for teachers*. Intro. by S. Belasco. Boston, 1961. Pp. XLII + 88.

A lengthy introduction on applied linguistics and a summary description of the syntax, morphology and sounds of contemporary spoken Russian. Has model drills for pattern practice and a bibliography which includes about 20 articles on the teaching of Russian.

GRAM Maslov, Ju. S. "Vid i leksičeskoe značenie glagola v sovremennom russkom literaturnom jazyke," *Izvestija AN SSSR, Otdelenie literatury i jazyka*, VII, 1948. Pp. 303-316.

An interesting discussion of the interrelations of lexical and grammatical meanings in the Russian verb.

HIST Matthews, W. K. *The structure and development of Russian*. London, 1953. Pp. ix + 225.

The sections on phonology and dialectology contain material which is not otherwise available in English.

HIST ———. *Russian historical grammar*. London, 1960. Pp. xiv + 362.

This is the only thorough work in English on the history of the Russian language. It contains a large but not entirely digested mass of material, is theoretically weak and occasionally quite inaccurate. Withal, it can serve a useful purpose for students with a good background in the subject.

HIST LEX Mazon, A. *Lexique de la guerre et de la révolution en Russie (1914-18)* (= *Bibliothèque de l'Institut français de Petrograd*, 6). Paris, 1920. Pp. 65.

This brief survey contains useful chapters on abbreviation, derivation, and compounding procedures at a period of rapid expansion of certain sectors of the Russian vocabulary.

LEX Mjuller (=Müller), V. K. *Anglo-russkij slovar'*. Moscow, 3d ed., 1950. Pp. 1024.

The Soviet edition of Müller's work is the largest and best English-Russian dictionary, and a good companion volume to the Russian-English work of Smirnickij.

HIST Nahtigal, R. *Ruski jezik v poljudnoznanstveni luči*. Ljubljana, 1946. Pp. xxii + 270.

A survey of Russian phonetic and grammatical features from the point of view of their development from Proto-Slavic. [In Slovene.]

GRAM Obnorskij, S. P. *Imennoe sklonenie v sovremennom russkom jazyke*. Leningrad, pt. I, 1957; pt. II, 1931. Pp. xii + 324, vi + 411.

This is the most comprehensive work on the Russian nominal inflection. The huge collection of historical and dialectal material, and of substandard varieties of speech, makes this an indispensable reference work, but has the disadvantage of obscuring the systematic features of the contemporary standard language.

GRAM ———. *Očerki po morfologii russkogo glagola*. Moscow, 1953. Pp. 252.

This is a basic although traditionally oriented study of the morphology of the Russian verb, including participles and gerunds. It is profusely illustrated with material from the literary language and from dialects.

HIST ——— and Barxudarov, S. G. *Xrestomatija po istorii russkogo jazyka*. Moscow-Leningrad, pt. I, 1938; pt. II, 1-2, 1949, 1948. Pp. 320, 292, 342.

This three-volume chrestomathy is the best introduction to Old and Middle Russian texts from the Kievan period through the XVIIIth century. It is oriented primarily toward the Great Russian literary language and only sparsely annotated.

CONTR Oinas, F. I. "Russian and Eastern Balto-Finnic Linguistic Contacts," *American Contributions to the Fourth International Congress of Slavicists*. 's-Gravenhage, 1958. Pp. 267-278.

Various phenomena of Russian phonology, morphology and lexicon are compared with the corresponding facts in Eastern Balto-Finnic and attributed to linguistic interference. The article lacks references to Old Russian and to the Russian dialects, but contains interesting material and a copious bibliography.

LEX *Orfografičeskij slovar' russkogo jazyka. 110,000 slov*. Ed. S. I. Ožegov and A. B. Šapiro. Moscow, 1956. Pp. 1260.

This book contains the largest single collection of Russian lexical items available to date. Only the spelling forms are given, but the size of the work renders it a valuable tool for the study of derivational morphology as well.

HIST PHON DIAL Orlova, V. G. *Istorija affrikat v russkom jazyka v svjazi s obrazovaniem russkix narodnyx govorov*. Moscow, 1959. Pp. 211 + maps.

A magisterial dialectological investigation on the development and areal distribution of the affiricates in the European USSR. Richly illustrated by texts and maps.

LEX Ožegov, S. I. *Slovar' russkogo jazyka*. Moscow, 4th ed., 1960. Pp. 900.

A very useful one-volume monolingual dictionary containing all necessary morphological information but weak on syntax and with few illustrations.

SYNT Peškovskij, A. M. *Russkij sintaksis v naučnom osveščenii*. Moscow, 7th ed., 1956. Pp. 511.

Peškovskij's book, of which only the 3d and later editions should be used, is one of the best general accounts of Russian syntax. It contains an interesting theoretical introduction. It is oriented more toward word-combinations than toward sentence structure.

SYNT Peterson, M. N. *Očerk sintaksisa russkogo jazyka*. Moscow-Leningrad, 1923. Pp. 130.

Peterson's concise survey of Russian syntactic structures avoids the dangers of psychological and logical interpretations, but is somewhat mechanical in its exposition and superficial in its omission of many important problems.

PED Potapova, N. F. *Russian: An elementary course*. Moscow, pt. I, 1954; pt. II, 3d ed., 1960. Pp. 352, 483.

An adequate general introductory grammar with many exercises, but without theoretical background and somewhat diffusely presented.

GRAM Pul'kina, I. M. *Kratkij spravočnik po russkoj grammatike*. Moscow, 6th ed., 1961. Pp. 288.

A handbook of Russian grammar which has been popular in the U. S. because of the handy arrangement of the information into tables.

GRAM ———. *A short Russian reference grammar*. Moscow, 1960. Pp. 267.
An English version of the preceding.

LEX Rosenberg, Alexander. *Russian abbreviations; a selective list*. Washington, D.C., 1957.
Contains a large number of abbreviations found in Soviet literature, together with English translations.

ORTH Rožestvenskij, N. S. *Svojstva russkogo pravopisanija kak esnova metodiki ego prepodavanija*. Moscow, 1950. Pp. 304.
In some ways as good a work as Šapiro (1961), but with discussion of teaching problems as well.

HIST LEX *Slovar' jazyka Puškina v četyrex tomax*. Moscow, 1957f. Pp. 806, 896, 1070.
An exhaustive survey of the vocabulary of Russia's greatest poet, with precise textual references for every occurrence of every word. A milestone toward an eventual historical dictionary of Russian, but itself of value primarily to the specialist.

LEX *Slovar' russkogo jazyka v četyrex tomax*. Moscow, 1957f.
An excellent and easily available four-volume dictionary, with more illustrative material than the previous standard work of Ušakov. Falls short in providing information on the forms of the verbal aspects.

LEX *Slovar' sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo jazyka*. Moscow-Leningrad, 1950f.
When completed, this fifteen-volume dictionary of contemporary standard Russian will be by far the richest source of lexical material from the XIXth and XXth centuries. The dictionary is profusely illustrated, but is unfortunately quite superficial in its use of pre-XIXth century sources.

LEX Smirnickij, A. I., ed. *Russko-anglijskij slovar'*. Moscow, 3d ed., 1958. Pp. 952.
Smirnickij's is the best general Russian-English dictionary, containing a number of technical items as well as general vocabulary, and an adequate sampling of idioms and phraseological units. Its major weakness is its failure to cover the vocabulary of some well-known XIXth century works.

HIST Sreznevskij, I. I. *Materialy dlja slovarja drevnerusskogo jazyka po pis'mennym pamjatnikam*. Moscow, reprinted 1958. v. I-II, Dopolnenie. Pp. 1420 + 49, 1802, 16-84, 271 + 13.
An extremely rich dictionary of lexical items from Old Russian and the Russian recension of Church Slavic, indispensable for anyone who wishes to read or study the language of the XIth-XVth centuries.

GRAM CONTR Stankiewicz, E. "Expressive derivation of substantives in contemporary Russian and Polish," *Word*, x (= *Slavic Word*, III), 1954. Pp. 457-68.

This article is primarily comparative in purpose, but includes a structural statement of the forms and functions of the Russian expressive suffixes, of their gradation and productivity.

PHON ———. "Towards a phonemic typology of the Slavic languages," *American contributions to the Fourth International Congress of Slavicists*, 's-Gravenhage, 1958, pp. 301-319.

This article discusses the phonemic system of Russian as compared to those of other Slavic languages. It includes dialectal material.

PHON Steinitz, N. *Russische Lautlehre*. Berlin, 2nd ed., 1957. Pp. x + 90.

This pedagogical tool contains a discussion of the Russian phonemes and allophones with reference to the "Old Moscow" and "New Standard" pronunciations, to Russian orthography and systems of transcription. It gives a valuable comparison of Russian and German sounds.

PED Stillman, L. *Graded readings in Russian history*. New York, 1960. Pp. [viii] + 93.

A reader prepared to provide material on an adult level in content and appropriate for use at an intermediate level of knowledge of Russian. Contains some exercises and vocabulary.

GRAM LEX Šanskij, N. M. *Očerki po russkomu slovoobrazovaniju i leksikologii*. Moscow, 1959. Pp. 246.

A semi-popular survey of the derivational system of modern Russian and of its lexical stratification. The synchronic and diachronic planes are not always clearly distinguished and the approach is rather unsystematic. It contains a valuable bibliography on derivation.

SYNT DIAL Šapiro, A. B. *Očerki po sintaksisu russkix narodnyx govorov*. Moscow, 1953. Pp. 317.

This is a pioneering work which describes the structural features of sentence types in a number of Russian dialects. It is richly illustrated and clearly presented.

ORTH STYLE ———. *Osnovy russkoj punktuacii*. Moscow, 1955. Pp. 398.

This useful work gives a summary outline of the history of Russian punctuation and its analysis, followed by a detailed description of the theoretical bases of the modern Russian punctuation system.

ORTH ———. *Russkoe pravopisanie*. Moscow, 2nd rev. ed., 1961. Pp. 245.

This solid and informative work describes the Russian phonemic system and its relation to Russian orthography. It also gives a brief sketch of the history of Russian writing systems.

HIST GRAM Šaxmatov, A. A. *Istoričeskaja morfologija russkogo jazyka.* Moscow, 2nd ed., 1957. Pp. 400.

This is a posthumous edition of Šaxmatov's lectures on the history of Russian morphology. Although inadequately edited, it includes many original observations on the evalution of Russian forms, and is a treasure-house of dialectal and literary examples. It includes an introduction by S. P. Obnorskij.

GRAM ———. *Očerk sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo jazyka.* Moscow, 4th ed., 1941. Pp. 620.

Most of this fundamental posthumous work is devoted to the description of Russian phonetics and morphology. It also includes an historical sketch on the formation of the standard language, on the impact of Old Church Slavonic, and remarks on Russian syntax.

SYNT ———. *Sintaksis russkogo jazyka.* Leningrad, 2nd ed., 1941. Pp. 620.

This is an extremely rich collection of a wide variety of sentence and word-combination types, the value of which is only slightly vitiated by the author's attempts to explain syntactic structures in terms of psychological categories.

GRAM ———and Ševelov, G. Y. *Die kirchenslavischen Elemente in der modernen russischen Literatursprache.* Wiesbaden, 1960. Pp. 106.

This book contains a German translation of Šaxmatov's classic but controversial opinions on the interrelations of Church Slavic and Russian elements in the formation of the Russian literary language, followed by an original essay by Ševelov giving the history of the question and a reinterpretation of the facts from a more modern structural standpoint.

SYNT GRAM Ščerba, L. V. "O častjax reče v russkom jazyke," *Russkaja reč'*, II, 1928, pp. 5-27 (reprinted in his, *Izrannye raboty po russkomu jazyku,* Moscow, 1957. Pp. 63-84).

This compact and semi-popular survey provides the criteria for identifying the Russian parts of speech. It synthesizes Russian grammatical thought on the subject and is especially valuable for its discussion of the grammatical categories of the word-classes and their syntactic functions.

PHON ———. *Russkie glasnye v kačestvennom i količestvennom otnošenii* (= *Zapiski Istoriko-filologičeskogo fakul'teta Imp. SPb-skogo Universiteta,* CVII). St. Petersburg, 1912. Pp. xii + 155 + figures.

This pioneering work provided for the first time an extremely detailed articulatory and acoustic description of the Russian vowel phonemes and their variants.

ORTH Šicgal, A. *Russkij graždanskij šrift, 1708-1958.* Moscow, 1959. Pp. 279.

A survey of the development of the modern Russian type and printing styles, with a good bibliography.

SYNT Švedova, N. Ju. *Očerki po sintaksisu russkoj razgovornoj reči*. Moscow, 1960. Pp. 378.
A very interesting and richly illustrated discussion of word-combinations and répliques in spoken Russian. Unique among syntactic descriptions in its attention to structures arising in dialogue speech.

GRAM Tesnière, L. "L'opposition morphologique de l'accent dans le substantif russe," *Mélanges en l'honneur de Jules Legras*, 1937. Pp. 1-20.

Tesnière describes in historical perspective the utilization of accentual alternations to sharpen the grammatical opposition of singular/plural in the declension of Russian substantives.

GRAM Trager, G. L. "Russian declensional morphemes," *Language*, XXIX, 1953. Pp. 326-338.

In this attempt to reduce the declensional forms of Russian to the smallest possible number of morphemes, the author assigns morphemic status to grammatical categories and flexional forms to indeclinables. The insistence on symmetrical patterning of the different paradigms leads him to postulate strings of zeros and to ignore the different morphophonemic rules of the nominal flexions.

PHON Trofimov, N. V., and Jones, D. *The pronunciation of Russian*. Cambridge, 1923.

Although almost no information on the correlation of the phonological and graphic systems is given, the descriptions of the Russian allophones, and comparisons with English are much more complete than in Boyanus (1955).

HIST Trubetzkoy, N. "Einiges über die russische Lautentwicklung und die Auflösung der gemeinrussischen Spracheinheit," *Zeitschrift für slavische Philologie*, I, 1924. Pp. 287-319.

The author deals with the chronological differentiation of Eastern Slavic into dialects. While his thesis of an original bifurcation of Eastern Slavic had already been advanced by Lehr-Spławiński, Trubetzkoy had the merit of providing a better documented and structurally neater statement of the problem.

PHON GRAM ———. *Das morphologische System der russischen Sprache (Description phonologique du russe moderne, deuxième partie)* (= *Travaux du Cercle linguistique de Prague*, V, 2). Prague, 1934. Pp. 94.

Trubetzkoy's book is the most complete and lucid morphophonemic description of any Slavic language. The productive and unproductive, flexional and derivational alternations are clearly separated and described in great detail. The exposition suffers from a somewhat cumbersome phonemic terminology.

HIST ———. *The Common Slavic element in Russian culture.* New York, 1950. Pp. viii + 39.

Much broader in scope than its title would indicate, this introductory survey deals briefly with the linguistic differentiation of the Slavic languages, the development of the Slavic literary languages, and a number of problems connected with the Church Slavic and Western Slavic impact on the Russian vocabulary. The original version appeared in Paris in 1927.

BIBL Unbegaun, B. O. *A bibliographical guide to the Russian language.* Oxford, 1953. Pp. xiv + 174.

This carefully prepared and annotated bibliography is an indispensable tool for every student of the Russian language. It is selective rather than exhaustive, and covers both descriptive and historical fields to the year 1953. The orientation is traditional and tends to be critical of structural studies.

HIST GRAM ———. *La langue russe au* XVI*e siècle (1500-1550).* I. *La flexion des noms* (= *Bibliothèque de l'Institut français de Léningrad,* 16). Pp. x + 480.

This is by far the most exhaustive treatment of a specific question in Russian historical morphology. Based on extensive textual research, it describes and illustrates the nominal flexion during a 50-year period. Stress is unfortunately not discussed.

GRAM ———. *Russian grammar.* Oxford, 1957. Pp. xxix + 315.

A compact and lucid description of standard Russian, especially of its flexion and derivation. A highly useful work for the student and teacher, although its lack of structural formulations renders it less interesting to the specialist.

STYLE ———. *Russian versification.* Oxford, 1956. Pp. xiii + 164.

Unbegaun's conscientious survey is the best introduction to Russian versification for the English-speaking student, who will then be able to proceed to more original and provocative discussions available in Russian.

GRAM ———. "Les substantifs indéclinables en russe," *Revue des études slaves,* XXIII, 1947. Pp. 130-145.

The author discusses substantives of foreign origin which are indeclinable in Russian. In addition to classifying them according to gender and phonemic shape, he shows why their formal properties kept them separate from declinable forms.

LEX Ušakov, D. N., ed. *Tolkovyj slovar' russkogo jazyka.* v. I-IV. Moscow, 1935-40, reprinted 1948.

This is the best standard reference work on the lexicon of contemporary Russian. It is particularly valuable for its stylistic classifications of lexical items, but rather weak on syntactic information and informative quotations.

HIST LEX Vasmer, M. *Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*. Heidelberg, 1953-58. v. I-III, pp. xlvii + 712, iv + 712, vii + 697.

This excellent Russian etymological dictionary is unparalleled in any Slavic language for scope and precision. In addition to full bibliographical references, the work discusses dialectal items, loan words, derivatives, and professional vocabulary. Its main shortcoming is lack of reference to literary texts.

LEX Vinogradov, V. V. "O nekotoryx voprosax teorii russkoj leksikografii," *Voprosy jazykoznanija*, 1956. No. 5, pp. 80-94.

The author criticizes the theoretical shortcomings of some recent Soviet lexicographical works and offers general remarks on questions of homonymy, stylistic variation and substandard usage of Russian words.

HIST ———. *Očerki po istorii russkogo literaturnogo jazyka* XVII-XIX *v.* Moscow, 2nd ed., 1938. Pp. 448.

This is a fundamental work which traces the formation of standard literary Russian against the background of external factors such as the influences of Polish, Ukrainian, and the Western European languages, and internal factors such as the socio-cultural forces which were instrumental in shaping the modern literary language.

SYNT ———. "Osnovnye voprosy sintaksisa predloženija (na materiale russkogo jazyka)," *Voprosy grammatičeskogo stroja*, Moscow, 1955. Pp. 389-435.

This long article surveys the scholarly literature and discusses some of the major problems of Russian sentence structure.

GRAM ———. *Russkij jazyk (grammatičeskoe učenie o slove)*. Moscow-Leningrad, 1947. Pp. 784.

This monumental work on Russian word classes and grammatical categories is abundantly illustrated with original examples and unsurpassed in its mastery and penetrating discussion of the literature on the problems treated. Stylistically it is rather diffuse, but remains nonetheless the most important single work to have been written about the Russian language.

BIBL ——— et al., ed. *Bibliografičeskij ukazatel' literatury po russkomu jazykoznaniju s 1825 po 1880 g.* 8v. Moscow, 1954-59.

This is the most detailed bibliography in and on Russian. It covers only works in the Russian language, 1825-80, and is classified according to subject field. Vol. 8 is an alphabetical index to the preceding volumes. A very useful research tool for the specialist, but too indiscriminately rich for the student.

HIST Vinokur, G. O. *Russkij jazyk: Istoričeskij očerk*. Moscow, 1945. Pp. 190. French translation, Paris 1947; German translation, Leipzig, 1949.

An excellent semi-popular survey of the history of the Russian literary language. The author provides the essential linguistic facts on the position of Russian among the other Slavic languages and on its dialectal differentiation. Of greatest value is his discussion of Old Russian manuscripts, of the role of Church Slavic and of the formation of the standard literary language.

GRAM ———. "Zametki po russkomu slovoobrazovaniju," *Izvestija AN SSSR, Otdelenie literatury i jazyka*, v, 1946, pp. 315-332 (reprinted in *Izbrannye trudy po russkomu jazyku*, Moscow, 1959, pp. 419-42).

This article contains one of the best theoretical discussions of the segmentation of immediate constituents of Russian derivatives. An excessive formalism leads the author at times to confuse productive with nonproductive formations.

HIST
LEX Wanstrat, L. *Beiträge zur Characteristik des russischen Wortschatzes* (= *Veröffentlichungen des Slavischen Instituts an der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität* Berlin, 7). Leipzig, 1933. Pp. xvii + 114.

The book contains a general chronological survey of lexical borrowings in Russian up to the xviiith century and a list of words of common Slavic origin which survived into modern Russian. It also includes full etymological references.

HIST Wijk, N. van. *Les langues slaves, de l'unité à la pluralité*. 's-Gravenhage, 2nd ed., 1956 (= *Janua linguarum*, 2).

One of the most concise and structurally-oriented treatments of Russian within the context of other Slavic languages. Eastern Slavic languages are discussed on pp. 49-72. The book discusses Russian dialectal differentiation with some mention of socio-historical factors.

LEX Wolkonsky, C. and Poltoratsky, M. *Handbook of Russian roots*. New York, 1961. Pp. xxiii + 414.

Not entirely satisfactory from a linguistic point of view, but contains good source material and the organization is useful for vocabulary teaching.

SYNT Worth, D. S. "Transform analysis of Russian instrumental constructions," *Word*, xiv, 1958, pp. 247-290.

A first attempt to analyze subcategories of instrumental constructions in terms of the constructions to and from which they can be transformed.

WILLIAM A. STEWART

Spanish

The materials listed in this bibliography have been specifically chosen for their usefulness either as pedagogical tools or as sources for the kind of knowledge about the linguistic form and behavior of Spanish which a teacher of the language should either know or have access to.

The scope of the bibliography has been restricted largely to more important works dealing with modern standard Spanish, i.e. with the kind of Spanish which is now spoken by educated persons both in Spain and in the Americas. Naturally, some room can and must be allowed for permissable regional variation and stylistic coloring, and no limitations have been placed here on these. What has been specifically excluded, however, is material from the vast array of specialized studies on archaic, regional, or substandard varieties of Spanish. The few works dealing with the history and dialectology of the language which have been included here are those which have been felt to be general enough to serve as introductions to study in their respective areas.

One type of work which has purposely been emphasized in this bibliography is that of Spanish linguistic bibliography itself. Thus the user will find included a fairly complete list of the other bibliographies which have been compiled in the same field. This has been done in part to compensate for the unavoidable limitations of the present list, but also in the hope that some guidance will thereby be furnished those who might wish to go on to more detailed and specialized studies in Spanish linguistics, both within and outside the scope of the present bibliography.

It is characteristic of scholarly literature that the appearance of an important book or article on a particular subject often serves to touch off a series of further contributions on the same subject in the form of reviews, retorts, answers and replies centering around the original work. This has been the case with several of the items listed in the present bibliography, and although the satellite articles have not been considered important enough to warrant inclusion as well, they should certainly be examined by anyone wishing more detail. Fairly full listings of such replies, reviews, etc. will be found in the *Woodbridge and Olson* and the *Hall* bibliographies.

Due to the increasing application of linguistic theory to language description and pedagogy, worthwhile publications on Spanish are beginning to appear in more quantity. Users of this bibliography should try to keep appraised of the appearance of such publications. Perhaps the best way to accomplish this is through a habitual perusal of the Spanish sections of the following important annual bibliographies: the UNESCO-sponsored *Bibliographie Linguistique/Linguistic Bibliography*, and the Annual Bibliography in *PMLA* (Publications of the Modern Language Association of America).

In addition, there are a few journals which have a high enough frequency of articles on Spanish to justify a close watch on each number. These are *Hispania*—directly concerned with Spanish language pedagogy, and with Spanish linguistics to some extent; the *Revista de filología española* and the *Revista de filología hispánica*—both of which tend to favor articles of a scholarly nature; and the *Boletín de la Real Academia Española*, whose articles are scholarly and generally of high quality, though they tend to be somewhat normative. *Language* and *Language Learning* are two journals oriented toward structural linguistics which occasionally feature articles on Spanish. The former is theoretical, and the latter devoted to practical pedagogy. Lastly, there is one journal which is difficult to obtain access to in the United States, yet which must be mentioned here because of the high quality of the numerous articles on Spanish linguistics which appear in it. This is the *Anales de la Universidad de Chile*.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

All items are arranged alphabetically by first author. Annotations have been made for those entries which deserve special comment, or for which the contents are not immediately clear from the title. In addition to such annotations, subject words have been given for all entries, indicating the primary field or utility of each.

LEX Aguiar, John E. *Funk and Wagnalls English-Spanish Conversational Dictionary*. New York, Funk and Wagnalls, 1949.

A brief but highly useful list of Spanish equivalents for many English words or phrases which are used idiomatically. The arrangement is alphabetically by principal English word.

PHON Alarcos Llorach, Emilio. *Fonología española*. 3a edición, aumentada y revisada. Madrid, Editorial Gredos, 1961.

The fullest description of the phonological structure of Spanish published to date. The work's only serious defect is its failure to to deal with important prosodical features, such as juncture and intonation.

GRAM ———. *Gramática estructural.* Madrid. Editorial Gredos, 1951.

On title page: "Según la escuela de Copenhague y con especial atención a la lengua española."

GRAM ———. "Sobre la estructura del verbo español." *Boletín de la Biblioteca Menéndez y Pelayo* (Santander) 25.50-83 (1949).

HIST Alonso, Amado. *Castellano, español, idioma nacional: Historia espiritual de tres nombres.* Buenos Aires, Facultad de filosofía y letras de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, Instituto de filología, 1938.

An insightful essay on the role of Spanish as a national and international cultural symbol.

BIBL PHON ———. "Crónica de los estudios de filología española (1914-1924). I. Fonética." *Revue de linguistique romane* (Paris) 1.171-180, 329-347 (1925).

A bibliography of early studies on Spanish phonetics.

PHON DIAL ———. ed. *Estudios lingüísticos: Temas españoles.* 2a edición, Madrid, Editorial Gredos, 1951.

Contains good studies on phonology and dialectal variation.

PHON DIAL ———. ed. *Estudios lingüísticos: Temas hispanoamericanos.* Madrid, Editorial Gredos, 1953.

Contains studies on dialectal variation.

PHON DIAL ———. "*La ll* y sus altercaciones en España y América." *Estudios dedicados a Menéndez Pidal,* II, pp. 41-89. Madrid, Consejo superior de investigaciones científicas, 1951.

GRAM PED ———. and Pedro Henríquez Ureña. *Gramática castellana.* Buenos Aires, Editorial Losada, 1950.

Although essentially a school text, and somewhat traditional in approach, this is still a very realistic and practical grammar of the language. In two parts (*Primer curso* and *Segundo curso*) it has gone through several editions.

HIST GRAM LEX DIAL Alonso, Martín. *Enciclopedia del idioma.* 3 vols. Madrid, M. Aguilar, 1958.

A useful collection of information, arranged in encyclopedic form, on the history, grammar, lexicon, and dialects of Spanish.

GRAM Anderson, James M. "The morphophonemics of gender in Spanish nouns." *Lingua* 10.285-296 (1961).

PHON Anthony, Ann. "A structural approach to the analysis of Spanish intonation." *Language Learning* 1.24-31 (1948).

BIBL PED	Arjona, Doris King and Jaime Homero Arjona. *A Bibliography of Textbooks of Spanish Published in the United States (1795-1939).* Ann Arbor, Edwards Bros., 1939.
LEX GRAM	Arutjunova, N.D. *Očerki po slovoobrazovaniju v sovremennom ispanskom jazyke.* Moskva, Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1961. A good, structurally oriented discussion of certain aspects of word formation in Spanish.
GRAM	Beinhauer, Werner. *Spanische Umgangssprache.* 2. Auflage. Bonn, Dümmler, 1958. The second edition of an important German work on the characteristics of Spanish colloquial speech.
GRAM	Bello, Andrés and Rufino José Cuervo. *Gramática de la lengua castellana destinada al uso de los americanos.* Paris, R. Roger & F. Chernoviz, 1918. This is the 19th edition. There have been many subsequent printings.
LEX PHON	Benot, Eduardo. *Diccionario de asonantes i consonantes.* Madrid, Juan Muñoz Sánchez, n.d. Published in 1893, this dictionary (in which the words are arranged according to their stressed vowel, rather than in the usual alphabetical order) was originally intended as a reference work for those engaged in poetics. However, it is extremely useful even now as a sourcebook for materials to be used for pronunciation drills, minimal pairs, etc. The user should be cautioned that the dictionary uses an orthography which diverges slightly from current usage.
GRAM	Bolinger, Dwight L. "Addenda to the comparison of inequality in Spanish." *Language* 29.62-66 (1953).
GRAM	———. "The comparison of inequality in Spanish." *Language* 26.28-62 (1950). A detailed discussion of the use of *que* and *de* as equivalents of English *than* in constructions like *más que, más de,* etc.
GRAM CONTR	———. "English prosodic stress and Spanish sentence order." *Hispania* 37.152-156 (1954).
PHON GRAM PED CONTR	———. et al. *Modern Spanish.* New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1960. On the title page: "A project of the Modern Language Association of America." This is an extremely sophisticated beginning textbook, suitable for almost any age group.
PHON CONTR	Bowen, J. Donald. "A comparison of the intonation patterns of English and Spanish." *Hispania* 39.30-35 (1956).

PHON
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———. and Robert P. Stockwell. *Patterns of Spanish Pronunciation: A Drillbook*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1960.

Extensive drills on Spanish pronunciation, based upon a comparison of the phonological speech habits of Spanish and English.

PHON

———. "The phonemic interpretation of semivowels in Spanish." *Language* 31.236-240 (1955).

The authors postulate phonemic semivowels /y/ and /w/ for Spanish and explain their distribution. Although the theoretical conclusions of this article are more moot than those in the same authors' article on Spanish juncture and intonation, it is nevertheless a good explanation of an analysis which has since become widely used in American pedagogical materials on Spanish.

PHON

———. and I. Silva-Fuenzalida. "Spanish juncture and intonation." *Language* 32.641-665 (1956).

This article is now—and is likely to remain—a classic in Spanish linguistics. It is a model discussion of the prosodic features of Spanish, and the inventory of vocal qualifiers with which it closes is one of the most complete ever published.

GRAM

Braue, Alice. *Beiträge zur Satzgestaltung der spanischen Umgangssprache*. Hamburg, Seminar für romanische Sprachen und Kultur, 1931.

A study of syntactical constructions which are typical of colloquial Spanish. Based on examples from literature.

LEX

Brown, Lawrence K. *A Thesaurus of Spanish Idioms and Everyday Language*. New York, Frederick Ungar, 1945.

A list of Spanish and Spanish American idioms, arranged by country. The list is especially useful for elementary and intermediate study, although the selection is spotty in places and, for some of the entries, the designations of geographical currency are misleading.

GRAM
STAT

Bull, William E., *et al.* "Modern Spanish verb-form frequencies." *Hispania* 30.451-466 (1947).

GRAM

———. "Spanish adjective position: The theory of valence classes." *Hispania* 37.32-38 (1954).

GRAM
CONTR

———. "Spanish verb forms: Learning by contrast and analogy." *Language Learning* 2.113-120 (1949).

GRAM
SEM
CONTR

———. *Time, Tense, and the Verb*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1960.

Exploratory study of the semantics of verbal systems, with main emphasis on the Spanish verbal system.

LEX Caballero, Ramón. *Diccionario de modismos.* 2a edicíon. Madrid,
Eugenio García Rico, 1905.

A compendium of idiomatic and metaphoric phraseology. Although many of the entries are now obsolete, and many more are restricted to literary or regional usage (Spain), the work still has enough general utility to have recently warranted a reprinting in Argentina [Buenos Aires, El Ateneo, 1942].

PED Cárdenas, Daniel N. "The application of linguistics in the teaching
CONTR of Spanish." *Hispania* 40.455-460 (1957).

PHON ———. *Introducción a una comparación fonológica del español y del*
CONTR *inglés.* Washington, D. C., Center for Applied Linguistics, 1960.

A structurally oriented comparison of the sound systems of Spanish and English.

CONTR ———. "Spanish." In: Simon Belasco, ed., *Applied Linguistics:*
PED *Spanish: A Guide for Teachers.* Boston, D. C. Heath, 1961.

A useful though oversimplified presentation of certain structural aspects of Spanish which are important for teaching the language.

GRAM Celorio Puente, Marta. *A Complete Treatise on the Conjugation of*
LEX *Spanish Verbs.* New York, David McKay, 1960.

A verb dictionary for the English speaking learner, or for those who are unable to acquire a copy of García Elorrio.

LEX Corominas, Juan. *Diccionario crítico y etimológico de la lengua*
HIST *castellana.* 4 vols. Madrid, Editorial Gredos, 1954-1957.

One of the most important etymological dictionaries.

PHON Cuervo, Rufino José. "Castellano popular y castellano literario." In:
HIST Rufino José Cuervo, *Obras,* Vol. I, pp. 1321-1660. Bogotá, Instituto
DIAL Caro y Cuervo, 1954.

Historically oriented study of phonetic divergencies in the standard and popular Spanish of Spain and the Americas.

GRAM ———. *Diccionario de construcción y régimen de la lengua caste-*
LEX *llana.* 2 vols. Paris, R. Roger & F. Chernoviz, 1886-1893.

The Paris edition contained only the letters A-D. Publication of the rest of what will clearly be a monumental work is now being undertaken by the Instituto Caro y Cuervo, Bogotá, Colombia.

LEX Cuyás, Arturo. *Appleton's Revised English-Spanish and Spanish-*
English Dictionary. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1953.

HIST *Enciclopedia lingüística hispánica.* Vol. 1-. Madrid, Consejo Superior
GRAM de Investigaciones Científicas, 1960-.
LEX Edited by M. Alvar, A. Badía, R. de Balbín, and L. F. Lindley

DIAL Cintra, Vol. I (*Antecedentes; Onomástica*) and a *Suplemento* to it have already appeared. The work is planned as a historical and synchronic survey of the main Romance languages of the Iberian Peninsula. The Spanish sections are quite informative in themselves.

HIST Entwistle, William J. *The Spanish Language, Together with Portuguese, Catalan and Basque*. 2nd ed. London, Faber and Faber, 1962.

The first seven chapters deal with the development and spread of standard Spanish throughout the Iberian Peninsula and to the Americas. Although the book provides a good overview of the evolution of modern Spanish for those who could read better treatments in Spanish only with difficulty, many of its linguistic statements are questionable, and the book should be used with caution.

PHON GRAM PED Foreign Service Institute. *Spanish Basic Course*. Vol. I, Units 1-15, 1957; Vol. II, Units 16-30, 1957; Vol. III, Units 31-45, 1959; Vol. IV, Units 46-55, 1962. Washington D.C., Department of State.

A comprehensive and fully structurally oriented course on the Spanish language. The authors of Units 1-45 are Robert P. Stockwell, J. Donald Bowen, Guillermo Segreda, Hugo Montero U., and Ismael Silva-Fuenzalida. Units 46-55 have been written by B. David Trease and Jack L. Ulsh. The first two volumes have been made available for public sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

PHON GRAM PED ———. *Spanish for Social and Household Use*. Washington D.C., Department of State, 1958.

Written by Ismael Silva-Fuenzalida, J. Donald Bowen, Robert P. Stockwell, Hugo Montero U., and Guillermo Segreda, this one volume course in general follows the approach of the Institute's *Spanish Basic Course*, except that it has been specifically designed for the needs of women living in Spanish speaking countries. Consequently, its vocabulary emphasizes such things as food and drink, the house and furniture, and social activities.

BIBL García Blanco, M., and Antonio Tovar.

"Bibliografía de estudios lingüísticos publicados en España (1939-1946)." In: *Cultura Neolatina* (Roma), Vols. VI-VIII.

DIAL García de Diego, Vicente. "El castellano como complejo dialectal y sus dialectos internos." *Revista de filología española* 34.107-124 (1950).

A discussion of the dialectal sub-divisions of Spanish.

HIST ———. *Grammática histórica española*. Madrid, 1951.

DIAL ———. *Manual de dialectología española*. 2a edición, corregida y aumentada. Madrid, Ediciones Cultura Hispánica, 1959.

Good as an introduction to Spanish dialectology.

GRAM LEX García Elorrio, Aurelio. *Diccionario de la conjugación*. Buenos Aires, Editorial Kapelusz & Cía., 1946.

This very complete and useful dictionary of verbs and verbal paradigms has gone through several subsequent editions.

LEX STAT García Hoz, Víctor. *Vocabulario usual, común y fundamental: Determinación y análisis de sus factores*. Madrid, Consejo superior de investigaciones científicas, 1953.

A frequency count.

GRAM Gili y Gaya, Samuel. *Curso superior de sintaxis española*. 5a edición. Barcelona, Publicaciones y Ediciones Spes, 1955.

A normative but useful exposition of Spanish syntax, with a somewhat historical orientation.

BIBL Golden, Herbert H. and Seymour O. Simches. *Modern Iberian Language and Literature: A Bibliography of Homage Studies*. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1958.

Pages 68-82 deal with Spanish. There are no annotations.

PHON PED Haden, Ernest F. *How to Pronounce Spanish*. New York, Henry Holt, 1953.

An elementary description of the essentials of Spanish pronunication, together with drills. There is an LP recording to accompany the text.

BIBL Hall, Pauline Cook. *A Bibliography of Spanish Linguistics: Articles in Serial Publications*. Baltimore, 1956. *Language* 32.4.2, Supplement (Dissertation No. 54).

Covers the period 1887-1953, with brief annotations for some entries. There are ten main divisions: General, Old Spanish, Phonology, Morphology, Word Formation, Syntax, Vocabulary, Personal and Place Names, Foreign Influences, and Dialects.

CONTR GRAM LEX Iannucci, James E. *Lexical Number in Spanish Nouns, with Reference to Their English Equivalents*. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1952.

A useful study of differences in the use of lexical number in Spanish and English.

LEX SEM DIAL Kany, Charles E. *American-Spanish Euphemisms*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1960.

An interesting and useful study of taboo words and related phenomena in different parts of Latin America.

LEX SEM ———. *American-Spanish Semantics*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1960.

DIAL A study of lexical and semantic shift and related phenomena in different parts of Latin America. The theoretical basis is antiquated and cumbersome, but the work contains a great quantity of worthwhile observations and data not to be found elsewhere.

GRAM DIAL ———. *American-Spanish Syntax*. 2nd ed. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1951.

Contains much useful data on grammatical variation in the Spanish of various parts of Latin America.

SEM CONTR Kendrich, Edith Johnston. *A Semantic Study of Cognates in Spanish and English*. Urbana, University of Illinois Press. 1943.

STAT Keniston, Hayward. *Spanish Syntax List*. New York, Henry Holt, 1937.

A frequency count of grammatical forms.

STAT ———. *A Standard List of Spanish Words and Idioms*. Boston, D.C. Heath, 1941.

PHON CONTR Lado, Robert. "A comparison of the sound systems of English and Spanish." *Hispania* 39.26-29 (1956).

CONTR PED ———. *Linguistics Across Cultures: Applied Linguistics for Language Teachers*. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1957.

A very useful introduction to the comparison of different linguistic systems. Spanish and English are emphasized, and there is a special chapter on more general cultural differences.

PED LaGrone, Gregory G., Andrea Sendón McHenry and Patricia O'Connor. *Español: Entender y Hablar*. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1961.

This linguistically oriented but non-technical elementary textbook is issued in two editions: the student's edition (one volume), and the teacher's edition (two volumes). The latter contains, in addition to the material printed in the student's edition, explanations of methodology and suggested teaching procedures.

PED ———. *Español: Hablar y Leer*. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961.

This is a continuation of *Español: Entender y Hablar* and is written on the same plan. The teacher's edition to this textbook is now being published.

HIST Lapesa, Rafael. *Historia de la lengua española*. 4a edición. Madrid, Editorial Escelicer, 1959.

GRAM Lenz, Rodolf. *La oración y sus partes.* 3a edición. Madrid, 1935.

Although this famous work is now antiquated in its theoretical approach, it still provides interesting and suggestive material.

LEX DIAL Malaret, Augusto. *Diccionario de americanismos.* 3a edición. Buenos Aires, Emecé Editores, 1946.

PHON PED CONTR Matluck, Joseph L. "The presentation of Spanish pronunication in American textbooks." *Modern Language Journal* 41.219-228 (1957).

An evaluation of the adequacies and inadequacies of American textbooks in explaining the pronunciation of Spanish, with suggestions for methodological and factual improvement.

GRAM McWilliams, Ralph Dale. "The adverb in colloquial Spanish." In: Henry R. Kahane and Angelina Pietrangeli, eds., *Descriptive Studies in Spanish Grammar,* pp. 73-137. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1954.

HIST GRAM Menéndez Pidal, Ramón. *Manual de gramática histórica española.* 8a edición. Madrid, Espasa Calpe, 1949.

Also subsequent editions. Stresses phonetics and morphology.

HIST ———. "Orígenes del español: Estado lingüístico de la Península Ibérica hasta el siglo XI." *Revista de filología española,* Anejo 1 (1950).

A revised republication of this extremely important study of the earliest stages of Spanish.

HIST Millares Carlo, Agustín. *Paleografía española.* 3 vols. Barcelona, Editorial Labor, 1929.

The clearest and most available introduction to Spanish paleography.

GRAM LEX Murphy, Spencer L., Jr. "A description of noun suffixes in colloquial Spanish." In: Henry R. Kahane and Angelina Pietrangeli, eds., *Descriptive Studies in Spanish Grammar,* pp. 1-48. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1954.

PHON Navarro Tomás, Tomás. "Lecciones de pronunciación española: I. Pronunciación de las consonantes *b, v;* II. Pronunciación de las consonantes *c, z;* III. El acento; IV. Concepto de la pronunciación correcta." *Hispania* 4.1-9, 51-55, 155-164 (1921).

A useful discussion of normative conventions and phonological reality in certain matters of pronunciation. The series is especially useful for those who have not the time to extract such information from the author's detailed *Manual de pronunciación española.*

PHON ———. *Manual de entonación española.* 2nd ed. New York, Hispanic Institute of the United States, 1948.

An attempt to deal phonetically with the intonation of standard (Castilian) Spanish. The work is lacking in structural orientation and the systematic features of Spanish intonation are left unclear. Still, the book is quite useful for source material to be analyzed and interpreted.

PHON ———. *Manual de pronunciación española.* 5a edición corregida, con un apéndice de notas suplementarias. New York, Hafner Publishing Co., 1957.

First published in 1918, this is still the most detailed description of the phonetics of standard Spanish. Although the work has never been revised in the light of modern phonological theory, this Hafner edition contains, on pp. 321-330, certain phonological interpretations of the material by the author which are lacking in most of the other editions.

PHON ———. and Aurelio M. Espinosa. *A Primer of Spanish Pronunciation.* Boston, Sanborn, 1926.

An abbreviated English version of the first author's *Manual de pronunciación española.* An excellent little synthesis of the main points of Spanish phonetics.

BIBL DIAL Nichols, Madaline W. *A Bibliographical Guide to Materials on American Spanish.* Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1941.

Issued as Miscellaneous Publication Number 2 of the Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, this work had as its advisory editors Amado Alonso, Hayward Keniston, and Tomás Navarro Tomás. The *Guide* covers both books and articles, with many extensive annotations. Additional material has been supplied by L. B. Kiddle in *Revista Iberoamericana* (Albuqerque, New Mexico) 7.213-240 (1943).

LEX CONTR Nunn, Marshall E. and Herbert A. Van Scoy. *Glossary of Related Spanish-English Words.* University of Alabama Press, 1949.

A useful list of Spanish-English cognates.

PHON O'Connor, Patricia and Ernest F. Haden. *Oral Drill in Spanish.* Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1957.

Drills on Spanish pronunciation and intonation.

LEX Pagés de Puig, Aniceto de and Hervás José Pérez. *Gran diccionario de la lengua castellana (de autoridades) con ejemplos de buenos escritores antiguos y modernos.* 5 vols. Barcelona, Fomento Comercial del Libro, 1931-1932.

On title page: "Ordenado con arreglo a la última edición de la Real Academia Española, y enriquecido con numerosas voces, acepciones, frases y refranes que no constan en ningún otro diccionario." A good reference work for literary usage.

PED
CONTR
Politzer, Robert L. and Charles N. Staubach. *Teaching Spanish: A Linguistic Orientation.* Boston, Ginn, 1961.

A manual designed to provide Spanish teachers with a groundwork in the linguistic structure of the language, and with methods for effectively communicating it to students.

GRAM
Ramsey, Marathon Montrose. *A Text Book of Modern Spanish As Now Written and Spoken in Castile and the Spanish American Republics.* Revised by Robert K. Spaulding. New York, Henry Holt, 1956.

The standard reference work in English, traditional in orientation. Although it contains much useful information, it also has many serious gaps.

LEX
Real Academia Española. *Diccionario de la lengua española de la Real Academia Española.* Madrid, 1956.

This is the 18th edition of what in the Spanish-speaking world is considered the standard lexical authority.

LEX
———. *Diccionario histórico de la lengua española.* Vol. I-. Madrid, 1960-.

The first few fascicules of this monumental work, edited by Julio Casares, Rafael Lapesa Melgar, and Salvador Fernández Ramírez, have already appeared. The scope of the dictionary is similar to that of the Oxford New English Dictionary for English. When completed, this will undoubtedly be the richest lexical inventory available for the Spanish language.

GRAM
———. *Gramática de la lengua española.* Madrid, Espasa-Calpe, 1931.

The Academy grammar has gone through many editions, and is considered the standard authority on normative grammar.

GRAM
Ringo, Elbert Winfred. "The position of the noun modifier in colloquial Spanish." In: Henry R. Kahane and Angelina Pietrangeli, eds., *Descriptive Studies in Spanish Grammar,* pp. 49-72. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1954.

LEX
STAT
Rodríguez Bou, Ismael. *Recuento de vocabulario español (Volumen I).* Rio Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1952.

A frequency list, based on Puerto Rican publications.

LEX
CONTR
———. *A Study of the Parallelism of English and Spanish Vocabularies.* Rio Piedras, University of Puerto Rico, 1950.

GRAM
LEX
Rodríguez Herrera, Esteban. *Observaciones acerca del género de los nombres.* 2 vols. Havana, Editorial Lex, 1947.

A detailed yet very readable exposition of grammatical and natural gender in Spanish common and proper nouns.

BIBL Rohlfs, Gerhard. *Manual de filología hispánica; Guía bibliográfica, crítica y metódica.* Bogotá, Publicaciones del Instituto Caro y Cuervo, XII, 1957.

On the title page: "Traducción castellana del manuscrito alemán por Carlos Patiño Rosselli." Many of the author's evaluations of the works he cites are from the point of view of a philologist rather than of a structural linguist or a language teacher.

BIBL LEX HIST Romera Navarro, M. "Registro de lexicografía hispánica." *Revista de filología española,* Anejo 54 (1951).

A bibliographical guide to etymological and lexical studies, arranged by word.

GRAM Rosales, C. "Clasificación de los verbos irregulares." *Anales de la Facultad de filosofía y educación de la Universidad de Chile* 2.104-140 (1933).

LEX DIAL Santamaría, Francisco J. *Diccionario general de americanismos.* 3 vols. México D. F., Robredo, 1942.

GRAM LEX Saporta, Sol. "Morpheme alternants in Spanish." In: Henry R. Kahane and Angelina Pietrangeli, eds., *Structural Studies on Spanish Themes,* pp. 19-162. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1959.

GRAM CONTR ———. "Problems in the comparison of the morphemic systems of English and Spanish." *Hispania* 3[illegible].36-40 (1956).

PHON GRAM CONTR Silva-Fuenzalida, Ismael. "Spanish." In: Simon Belasco, ed., *Manual and Anthology of Applied Linguistics, Part I.* University Park, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University, 1960.

A useful synthesis of the main structural characteristics of Spanish.

HIST Spaulding, R. K. *How Spanish Grew.* Berkeley, University of California Press, 1943.

GRAM ———. *Syntax of the Spanish Verb.* New York, Henry Holt, 1931.

PHON CONTR Stirling, William F. *The Pronunciation of Spanish.* Cambridge, University Press, 1935.

The main value of this brief and somewhat over-narrow treatment lies in its comparison of the Spanish vowels with those of educated southern British.

BIBL Tovar, A. and M. García Blanco. "Bibliografía de estudios lingüísticos publicados in España." *Cultura Neolatina* (Rome) 6.231-254 (1946).

Covers the years 1939-1946.

PHON Trager, George L. "The Phonemes of Castilian Spanish." *Travaux du Cercle linguistique de Prague* 8.217-222 (1939).

Although now somewhat dated, this phonological interpretation of Navarro Tomás' pronunciation manual is still useful to read in conjunction with that work.

LEX U. S. War Department. *Dictionary of Spoken Spanish: Spanish-English, English-Spanish.* New York, Dover Publications, 1959.

An unabridged reprinting of the War Department Technical Manual TM 30-900. The most idiomatic of the Spanish-English dictionaries now available.

BIBL Viñaza, Conde de la. *Biblioteca histórica de la filología castellana.* Madrid, 1893.

This is the main bibliographical tool for all Spanish linguistic materials published before 1893. Practically all entries are copiously annotated, and in some cases important works are almost completely reprinted within its pages.

GRAM PHON Wallis, E. and William E. Bull. "Spanish adjective position: Phonetic stress and emphasis." *Hispania* 33.221-229 (1950).

LEX Williams, Edwin B. *The Holt Spanish and English Dictionary.* New York, Henry Holt, 1955.

PED Wolfe, David L., Roger L. Hadlich and John G. Inman. *A Structural Course in Spanish.* New York, Macmillan, 1963.

The approach of this course, designed for both high school and college classes, is similar to that of the Fries-Lado English course for Latin Americans. There is both a teacher's manual and student workbook.

PHON CONTR Wolff, Hans. "Phonemic structure and the teaching of pronunciation." *Language Learning* 6.17-23 (1956).

Contrasts the phonemic structures of English (American) and Spanish (Puerto Rican).

BIBL Woodbridge, Hensley C. and Paul R. Olson. *A Tentative Bibliography of Hispanic Linguistics.* Urbana, Department of Spanish and Italian, University of Illinois, 1952. [mimeographed]

Stated on the title page that the work has been "based on the studies of Yakov Malkiel," this fairly thorough list includes both books and articles on the Hispanic languages. The standard Spanish of Spain and the Americas is dealt with on pages 43-134. Only a few entries are annotated and then only sparsely.

BIBL Zamora Vicente, A. "Bibliografía lingüística española (1939-1947)." *Revista portuguêsa de filologia: Suplemento bibliográfico* (Coimbra) 1.226-247 (1951).

DIAL ———. *Dialectología española.* Madrid, Editorial Gredos, 1960.

Less detailed than the *Manual* of García de Diego, but still a good introductory survey.